

(b) No *dies non* shall be allowed under these Rules.

(c) For the purpose of these Rules, the ton shall in all cases be reckoned as equivalent to 27 maunds.

RULE II.—(a) All stock shall be considered as handed over when entered in the number-taker's book at the junction station, and it shall be so entered directly it is put into the lines or sidings in which such stock is usually placed for that purpose, or at such time and in such way as may be arranged between the Railways forming the junction.

(b) Stock shall not be considered as accepted by the Railway on to which it is going at any junction station until it and the load it may contain are in a condition to be taken on by the Railway on to which it is going; and mileage, demurrage, &c., shall be paid by the Railway bringing it to the junction until it is put into that condition.

(c) All vehicles of whatever Railway handed to any Railway at a junction on the outwards journey shall be accepted and dealt with only as vehicles of the Railway which brings them to the junction; and vehicles which are returned to a junction after an outward journey shall be treated as vehicles of the Railway to which they are so returned.

RULE III.—Passenger carriages, horse-boxes, carriage-trucks, brake-vans and passenger road or luggage vans, shall, irrespective of contents, be in all cases reckoned as coaching vehicles, whether they run upon passenger or goods trains. All other kinds of vehicles shall be reckoned as goods vehicles, also irrespective of contents and of the train on which they run.

RULE IV.—(a) Empty vehicles shall be returned to the owning Railway by the exact route and junction by which they were received loaded.

(b) Vehicles under load shall be returned to the owing Railway by way of the nearest route and junction; but vehicles may be diverted without penalty for distances not exceeding fifteen miles in one direction, and for longer distances by mutual agreement, for the purpose of obtaining a return load.

(c) Vehicles of one Railway shall not be reloaded by another Railway except in the direction of or beyond the owning line.

(d) For any departure from the above Rules for return of vehicles, the Railway so missending any vehicle shall pay to the owning Railway a penalty of rupees twenty-two (Rs. 22) per day or part of a day from the time each vehicle was missent until it returns to a station on the route by which it should have been sent.

(e) Penalty-paying vehicles shall also be subject to ordinary mileage and demurrage charges.

(f) If goods are required to be sent to a station beyond the original destination, the consignment may be sent on in the original wagon without penalty.

(g) In the event of a wagon being missent through error, the Railway so missending shall pay to other Railways over whose lines the vehicle runs, owing to the error, a haulage rate of one pie per mile per ton of carrying capacity in both directions in lieu of freight. The missending Railway shall also pay ordinary mileage in both directions for the missent distance (and demurrage if incurred), but no penalty.

RULE V.—(a) So soon as the rolling stock of any Railway passes into the custody or possession of any other Railway, such other Railway shall be responsible for all and every contingency that may arise from the use of such stock while it remains in its possession. Except that if the contingency is clearly traceable to defect of material or workmanship, the actual repair or replacement of the vehicle in which there was such defect, but not of any other vehicle or any other consequent damage, shall be at the expense of the owning Railway.

(b) The cost of repairs arising from ordinary wear and tear shall always be borne by the owning Railway; but in cases of palpable damage (such as dropping heavy weights into wagons and so damaging the bottoms, neglect of greasing or oiling, and other similar neglects), and in all cases of accident or collision, the cost of repairs shall, except as provided in clause (f), Rule VI, be borne by the Railway in whose custody or possession the stock may be at the time the damage occurs.

RULE VI.—(a) In cases in which the stock of any Railway is damaged upon the line of another Railway, the actual time occupied in making the repairs,

but not more than ten days in addition to the time allowed for the return of stock under the usual mileage rules, shall be allowed free of demurrage for its repair. But if the repairs cannot be completed in ten days, the vehicle shall be despatched to the owning Railway within that time.

(b) In addition to the free allowance as prescribed in clause (a) of this Rule, the actual time occupied in conveyance of material for repairs from the owning line shall be allowed free of demurrage in the case of damaged stock of one Railway repaired on the line of another Railway.

(c) If the damaged stock be not returned, either repaired or not repaired, within the period allowed, demurrage shall be charged after the expiry of such period, unless specially exempted by the Traffic Manager of the owning Railway.

(d) Notice shall in all cases be sent by the Traffic Manager of the Railway on which the damage occurred, within one month, to the owning Railway, how and when the damage took place, and the nature of it.

(e) No claim for the cost of repairs shall be valid, unless made within three months of the date at which the repairs are completed.

(f) The cost of repairs to any vehicle damaged which does not exceed Rs. 10 shall be paid by the Railway which carries out the repair.

(g) No charge shall be made for the freight of material sent for repair of damaged stock, or for the haulage of wagons carrying damaged stock back to the owning Railway.

RULE VII (Rule XX of 1879).—Whatever amount is paid for mileage, demurrage, or penalty by any Railway for the use of vehicles of other Railways, shall in all cases belong to, and be paid over to the owning Railway: except that the amount of the rebate provided for in Rule XX and of the extra payment provided for in Rule XXI shall be made to, and retained by, the Railways which respectively form the junction at which the excess, which causes those allowances, arises without reference to the Railway to which any of the vehicles exchanged may actually belong.

RULE VIII (Rule XXI of 1879).—Each Railway shall accept the statements of other Railways with respect to the loads and vehicles, unless the number-takers at the junction notice and record that the loads have been interfered with, when the actual contents and their condition shall be ascertained and recorded by an authorised representative of each of the Railways forming the junction.

RULE IX (Rule XXII of 1879).—(a) The accounts referring to any mileage, demurrage, or penalty in which any Railway is concerned shall be open to the inspection of such Railway.

(b) No claim for mileage, demurrage, rebate, extra allowance, or penalty shall be preferred after a lapse of six months from the date on which a vehicle passed the junction on its outward journey.

RULE X.—In cases of interruption of through communication, caused by failure of way or works owing to flood or other circumstances, demurrage shall not be charged upon stock delayed beyond the time allowed free under the provisions of Rules XIII and XVIII; but if required by the owning Railway, any Railway so detaining vehicles of another Railway shall, as far as is practicable, send an equal number of similar vehicles of its own to be used without mileage, demurrage or penalty upon the Railway to which the stock so detained belongs for the time that such stock is compulsorily detained.

Coaching.

RULE XI (Rule VII of 1879).—The exchange of passenger stock shall be subject in extent to mutual arrangement between the respective Railways.

RULE XII (Rule VIII of 1879).—(a) The mileage charge on each coaching vehicle shall be seven pies per mile, both on the outwards and the return journey, except that no mileage shall be charged on coaching vehicles not used for ordinary traffic, unless under load.

(b) "Ordinary traffic" shall be understood to be only regular public trains which are advertised to carry passengers, and to include reserved accommodation on such trains: private carriages, troop extra trains, private special trains and special passenger trains put on for such occasions as fairs, &c., shall not be considered as ordinary traffic.

RULE XIII (Rule IX of 1879).—(a) Coaching vehicles shall be allowed one hour for every twelve and a half miles run on foreign lines and twenty-four hours extra at destination free of demurrage.

(b) In the case of a ferry by which coaching vehicles are crossed over a river where the rails are not continuous, an extra allowance free of demurrage for crossing of twelve hours each way shall be made.

RULE XIV (Rule X of 1879).—Except as provided in Rule X, demurrage shall be charged on each coaching vehicle detained beyond the times named in Rules VI and XIII at the rate of eight annas per hour.

Goods.

RULE XV (Rule XI of 1879).—The interchange of goods stock shall extend to all connected lines and branches, a fair proportion of through traffic being accepted at junctions in time of pressure.

RULE XVI (Rule XII of 1879).—(a) Except as provided in clause (c) of this Rule, all consignments of less than three tons shall be transhipped at junction, and it shall be optional with the receiving Railway to tranship, at its own cost, the contents of any wagon containing a load of less than half its carrying capacity.

(b) In the case of a ferry by which vehicles are crossed where the rails are not continuous, it shall be optional with the Railway owning the ferry, in lieu of crossing the vehicle over, to tranship the load at the nearest station to the ferry where the work can be done; advice of all such transhipments being sent weekly to the owning Railway.

(c) Traffic Managers shall be at liberty to make exceptions by mutual agreement as to transhipment in cases of consignments which, from their bulk or weight, fully occupy a wagon, or require exceptional care, such as furniture, glass-ware, stationery, millinery, pictures, musical instruments, &c., &c.

(d) To avoid demurrage, it shall be optional with the receiving Railway to tranship at its own expense the contents of a foreign wagon at any point short of destination; and mileage shall cease at the point of such transhipment, notice of all such transhipments being sent weekly to the owning Railway.

(e) In all other respects, except as provided in Rule XV, the interchange of goods traffic and stock shall be unrestricted.

RULE XVII (Rule XIV of 1879).—(a) Subject to the provisions of this Rule and of Rules XX and XXI, payment shall be made to the owning Railway at the rate of two-thirds of a pie per ton per mile on the weekly aggregate weight charged between any two stations for the contents of all vehicles of one Railway which may be run on another Railway on the outward journey.

(b) Goods vehicles carrying passengers or live stock of any kind booked through shall be considered as carrying six tons in all mileage accounts.

(c) No mileage shall be paid to the owning Railway on a return load by any Railway which loads a wagon back to or beyond the owning line; but the Railway beyond the owning Railway on to which any wagon is sent with a return load shall pay mileage under the usual rules to the owning Railway.

(d) Mileage shall be paid on any return load sent in a wagon of another Railway to any station short of the owning line.

(e) (Rule XIII of 1879).—No mileage charge shall be made on goods vehicles when running empty.

RULE XVIII (Rule XV of 1879).—(a) Goods vehicles shall be allowed one hour for every six miles run on a foreign line, and thirty-six hours for unloading and twenty-four hours for reloading at destination, and twelve hours at intermediate stations for each of these operations, free of demurrage.

(b) In the case of a ferry by which goods vehicles are crossed over a river where the rails are not continuous, an extra allowance for crossing of twelve hours each way, or such time as may be mutually agreed upon, shall be given free of demurrage; and when such allowance of time is made, mileage shall be paid for loaded stock transferred by such ferry upon half the time so allowed.

RULE XIX (Rule XVI of 1879).—Except as provided in Rule X, demurrage shall be charged on each goods vehicle detained beyond the time named in Rules VI and XVIII at the rate of one anna per ton of carrying capacity per hour.

RULE XX (Rules XVII of 1879 and XVIII of 1880).—(a) When the aggregate excess number of wagons absent from any one Railway upon any other Railway shall exceed two hundred and ten at the end of any week, the receiving Railway may call upon the forwarding Railway to take over a sufficient number of wagons to bring this excess within two hundred and ten; and in the event of the forwarding Railway not intimating within forty-eight hours after notice of tender by the receiving Railway its intention to accept such wagons, a charge of two rupees per wagon per day shall thereafter be paid as a rebate on mileage by the forwarding Railway upon the daily balance in excess of two hundred and ten absent.

(b) No notice shall be valid unless given by wire, or in any other way that may be mutually agreed upon, within three days after the close of a week by the receiving Railway of its intention to offer wagons, and the two rupees rebate shall not be charged until the expiry of forty-eight hours after the despatch of the notice by the receiving Railway.

(c) When any two Railways have more than one junction with each other, all such junctions shall be regarded for the purposes of this rule as one junction only. But the receiving Railway shall only tender at each junction such proportion of the total excess as was received at that junction.

(d) Wagons taken over under the provisions of this rule shall be subject to ordinary mileage and demurrage rules, but no penalty, with the exception that notwithstanding the provision of Rule XVII (c) mileage shall be paid on all such wagons in one direction whether with or without a load, the mileage on the wagons if not loaded being charged as for five tons per wagon.

RULE XXI (Rule XVIII of 1879).—(a) The Railway on which through traffic originates shall provide wagons for such traffic. But when the through traffic offering is more than the wagon stock of the sending Railway can cope with, it may call on the receiving Railway to place a number of wagons at its disposal daily at the junction for traffic to and *via* the receiving line; and in the event of failure to comply within one week, the sending Railway shall be entitled to charge one and a half rupees per diem per ton of wagon-carrying capacity short-supplied, in addition to ordinary mileage, demurrage and penalty which may accrue under the rules on the stock actually running with through traffic: provided that the receiving Railway shall not be required to supply more wagons at each junction than sufficient to maintain an equal interchange of stock at that junction based on the carrying capacity.

(b) Open wagons shall be accepted if supplied with proper sheets and ropes.

(c) Wagons taken over under the provisions of this rule shall be subject to ordinary mileage and demurrage rules, but no penalty, with the exception that notwithstanding the provision of Rule XVII (c) mileage shall be paid on all such wagons in one direction whether with or without a load, the mileage on the wagons if not loaded being charged as for five tons per wagon.

RULE XXII (Rule XIX of 1879).—In case a goods vehicle is loaded on the homeward journey to any station short of the junction with the owning line, or in case of any alteration in the destination of a vehicle caused by transshipment of the load or otherwise, the Audit Offices of the respective Railways shall make a weekly return of the same to each other, for the purpose of calculating mileage, &c., under these rules.

Resolved that the rules for the interchange of rolling stock as read and finally revised this day be passed.

Carried "nem. con."

109. The President admitted the following Minute on the subject of Retirement Funds to be recorded on the Proceedings of the Conference:—

That in the opinion of the undersigned Delegates to this Conference, the establishment of satisfactory Retirement Funds for the staff employed on Indian Railways is most desirable, and would be an economical measure, while it would increase the stability and attractiveness of the Indian Railway Service.

The undersigned Delegates consider that in the interests not only of the individual employés, but of the Companies and of Government, as owners of the Indian Railways, those who are engaged in working the most important instrument in facilitating the development and extension of the trade, agriculture and manufacturing industries of India, should not form the only section of the public services of the country whose retirement after approved service for a reasonable period is not provided for.

The practice of all the great Railway Companies in England is in favour of making such a provision, and shows that advantage to employers and employed is secured thereby.

The undersigned Delegates therefore, in the belief that a similar advantage would accrue to all interested from the adoption of the same practice in connection with Indian Railways, would submit the subject for the earnest and favourable consideration of Government and the Railway Companies.

This proposal is submitted not so much in the interest of the chief representatives of the Railway Companies, as in that of subordinate members of the establishments, above a limit to be decided on, whose position is less favourable.

(Sd.) L. CONWAY-GORDON.

„ HENRY CONDER.

„ T. W. WOOD.

„ ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS.

„ WILLIAM S. BETTS.

„ W. C. FURNIVALL.

„ JABEZ LIGHTFOOT.

„ H. F. PAYNE.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the subject of the Minute had his entire support. That in his opinion any sums contributed by Railway Companies to Provident Funds were fully returned to them by the increased efficiency due to a well-cared for and contented staff. He considered that any sum contributed by a Railway Company to a Provident Fund might well be charged against the working expenses of the Railway as an increase to the salaries paid, the sum, however, not being at the disposal of the staff during continuance of service.

In order to show the practice in England, he read the following rules :—

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SUPERANNUATION FUND.

“ The said Company shall, at the end of each and every half-year, contribute out of the revenues of the Company a sum equal in amount to the sum which during the same half-year has been contributed thereto by the officers and servants of the Company, and such further sum as the said Company and the Committee of Management from time to time agree upon, not exceeding one-half of such specified contribution.”

LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SUPERANNUATION FUND ASSOCIATION.

“ 1. All the salaried officers of the Company who join the Association shall contribute thereto annually a sum equal to 2½ per cent. upon their actual salaries.

“ 2. The London & North-Western Railway Company contributing annually a sum equal to the aggregate contribution of the subscribing members.”

LONDON, BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY COMPANY SUPERANNUATION FUND.

“ The Company at the end of every half-year to contribute out of its revenues a sum equal in amount to the sum which during the same half-year has been contributed thereto by the officers and servants of the Company.”

The Conference was dissolved.

F. S. STANTON, Colonel, R.E.,

Director General of Railways,

President of the Conference.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1880-81.

Nos. 191-204I, dated Simla the 21st June 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 747I., dated 27th February 1882, forwarding copy of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1880-81 and of the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The capital expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs 37,09,735, and the total outlay incurred on this head up to the end of the year amounted to Rs 5,19,46,668, including direct and indirect charges. Of this amount Rs 2,34,01,800 have been expended on Productive Public Works and Rs 19,54,483 on works of irrigation and navigation, which were in operation during the year; Rs 2,56,99,642 on works still under construction (the Sirhind and Swat canal); and the balance Rs 8,90,743 on surveys and works under suspension.

2. The total amount of interest charges payable during the year amounted to Rs 17,80,692, which was less than the net revenue actually realised, after deduction of all working expenses, by Rs 15,26,273. The surplus of accumulated net revenue over the accumulated interest charges to the end of the year amounted to Rs 1,76,80,673.

3. The actual receipts from all sources are compared below with those of the two previous years:—

CANALS.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R
Bari Doab	17,78,919	11,91,291	9,83,213
Western Jumna	18,17,743	14,06,382	12,93,310
Inundation Canals	12,90,307	7,15,104	7,16,217
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	225
TOTAL	48,86,969	33,12,777	29,92,965

But Rs 12,66,484 of the total amount of receipts during 1880-81 were on account of arrears of enhanced land revenue and water advantage rate from lands assigned to jaghirdars brought to credit during the year.

4. The previous statement shows the revenue actually collected and paid into Government treasuries, while the following statement shows the revenue assessed during 1880-81 and the two previous years:—

CANALS.	ASSESSMENTS.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R
Bari Doab	15,19,068	13,85,454	10,71,772
Western Jumna	10,29,669	13,13,685	11,71,994
Inundation Canals	10,95,551	7,34,778	6,34,918
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	...	225
TOTAL	36,44,288	34,33,917	28,78,909

The steady increase in the revenue of the Bari Doab Canal is very satisfactory; the increase on the Inundation canals is mainly due to the early rise of the Indus and Sutlej rivers and to a timely rise in September, which was turned to good account for sowing the "rabi" crops. The revenue of the Western Jumna Canal is the lowest yet recorded, but a hope is expressed by the Local Government that matters have reached their worst and will now steadily improve.

5. The working expenses, including indirect charges, amounted to—

CANALS.	WORKING EXPENSES.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Bari Doab	4,22,718	5,02,288	5,14,358
Western Jumna	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,16,069
Inundation Canals	8,84,252	6,47,511	6,18,480
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	14,361	16,412
TOTAL .	17,15,224	16,39,792	15,65,319

The reduction in maintenance charges of the Bari Doab Canal is mainly due to diminution of establishment charges. The increase of expenditure on Inundation canals is entirely due to a large increase in the working expenses of those from the Lower Sutlej under the heads of "Establishment" and "Statute labour." Maintenance charges of the Muzaffargarh canals, amounting to Rs. 1,35,220, also appear for the first time in the Irrigation Revenue charges, these canals having been managed previous to 1880-81 by the district authorities. Savings of Rs. 1,38,837 on the Indus canals and of Rs. 28,860 on the Upper Sutlej canals compensate in some measure for the increase on the other canals.

6. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, amounted to—

CANALS.	NET ASSESSED REVENUE.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Bari Doab	10,96,350	8,83,166	5,57,414
Western Jumna	6,21,415	8,38,053	7,55,925
Inundation Canals	2,11,299	87,267	16,438
Madhupur Workshops . . . . .	...	—14,361	—16,187
TOTAL .	19,29,064	17,94,125	13,13,590

7. The net assessed revenue therefore exceeded the interest charges payable during the year by Rs. 1,48,372, and yielded a return of 7.6 per cent. on Rs. 2,53,56,283, the capital invested to end of 1880-81 on works in operation. The net assessed revenue of the Bari Doab Canal paid 7 per cent., that of the Western Jumna Canal very nearly 8 per cent., and that of the Inundation canals rather more than 14½ per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of 1880-81.

8. The areas irrigated during 1880-81 and the two previous years were as follows :—

CANALS.	AREAS IRRIGATED.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bari Doab	433,080	393,317	327,558
Western Jumna	265,551	310,686	398,460
Inundation Canals	867,246	516,341	692,252
TOTAL .	1,565,877	1,220,344	1,418,270

On the Bari Doab Canal there has been a steady increase during the three years mentioned in the above table, not only of the total area, but of the areas of the more valuable crops watered from the canal—rice, sugarcane, and wheat—while the area of cotton has remained stationary. On the Western Jumna Canal the area of rice irrigation has remained fairly stationary, while there has been a marked decrease in the areas of sugarcane, cotton, and wheat, as well as in the total area irrigated from the canal.

A classified statement of crops irrigated in each canal division similar to that given on pages viii and ix of the Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for 1879-80, should accompany future Revenue Reports of the Punjab Government.

9. The comparison given below of the duty done by the water *entering the heads* of the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals shows how steadily the character of the rabi irrigation is improving, and the value of the water increasing during that "fasl" on the former canal. The decrease in the value of the water during the kharif must be due to the decrease in the number of acres irrigated per cubic foot per second, as the irrigation of sugarcane and rice has increased in very much the same proportion as that of the total area. The statement illustrates well the different character of the irrigation on the two canals, the value of the water being greater during the rabi on the Bari Doab and during the kharif on the Western Jumna Canal.

CANALS.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
	Per c. foot per second.						
Bari Doab	{ Acres . . .	54.8	144.6	59.7	117.7	58.2	107.8
	{ R . . .	161.7	319.6	172.5	259.3	181.0	235.0
Western Jumna.	{ Acres . . .	62.4	62.8	79.6	61.6	100.8	90.1
	{ R . . .	178.5	138.2	248.4	134.9	294.3	194.6

10. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are shown below :—

CANALS.	PER ACRE IRRIGATED.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Bari Doab	0.97	1.27	1.57
Western Jumna	1.53	1.53	1.04
Inundation Canals	1.02	1.25	.88
On whole area	1.09	1.34	1.10

The high rate of maintenance per acre irrigated observable on the Western Jumna Canal is due rather to the great falling off in the area irrigated than to the actual outlay on maintenance, which has decreased considerably in comparison with that of former years.

11. The cost per 100 acres of measuring the areas irrigated and of preparing the demand statements is given in the following table :—

CANALS.	COST PER 100 ACRES.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
	R	R	R
Bari Doab	2.59	3.03	2.53
Western Jumna	2.34	2.05	1.71
Inundation	2.03	2.33	2.02

An effort should be made to keep the cost down to R2, or 2½ per 100 acres at the outside.

12. The cost of collecting the canal revenue is compared below for the three main systems of canal irrigation :—

CANALS.	PERCENTAGE OF COST OF COLLECTION TO RECEIPTS.		
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Bari Doab	5.84	8.40	7.92
Western Jumna	4.90	7.65	7.60
Inundation	2.78	3.52	4.07
On total collections	4.47	7.03	6.85

The steady reduction observable in cost of collection is very satisfactory. The cost of collection on the Bari Doab Canal should, if possible, be limited to 5 per cent.

13. The balances remaining uncollected on 1st April 1881 compare very unfavourably with those of the two previous years, as shown in the accompanying table, and an effort should be made to reduce them :—

CANALS.	1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.	
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Bari Doab Canal	43,204	5 10	17,006	4 7	17,510	7 3
Western Jumna Canal and Najafgarh Jhil.	1,30,365	4 3	42,780	3 8	67,768	11 5
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canal .	1,752	11 2	418	12 4	503	12 10
Lower Sutlej Inundation Canal .	93	0 0	9	0 0	10	0 0
Shahpur Canals	7,205	8 2	4,047	10 6	...	... ...
TOTAL .	1,82,620	13 5	64,261	15 1	85,792	15 6

14. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 14 of the Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Government of India will be glad to receive designs and estimates for the construction of any Inundation canals which can be executed with advantage to the Government and the people. Schemes for the Ramnagar and Chiniot canals from the Chenab; for the improvement of the Lower Sutlej canal and for the Inundation canal from the Sidhnai reach of the Ravi, and the canal from the same river for the irrigation of the land near Montgomery, have, it is believed, already been considered and might be matured without much difficulty.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and of the Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Finance and Commerce and Revenue and Agricultural Departments of this Government for information.

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information.

Also, that this Resolution, the Resolution by the Local Government, and the Chief Engineer's Report, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, Colonel, R.E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department, No. 746 I, dated 27th February 1882.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1880-81.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the canals in the year under review shows an improvement on that of the previous year. The net revenue of the works in operation by assessment is 3·52 per cent. in excess of all charges, including interest, against 3·08 in the previous year.

2. The area irrigated has increased from 1,220,344 acres in the last year to 1,565,877 acres; but of this increase 239,906 acres is due to the introduction of the area watered by the Muzaffargarh Canals into the accounts for the first time. There is still an increase of 105,827 acres after deducting this; notwithstanding a falling-off on the Western Jumna Canal of 45,135 acres. As it is believed that the people on the Western Jumna Canal are now recommencing their usual irrigation, the prospects of improvement are most satisfactory.

3. The Capital invested by Government in the Punjab Canals amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 4,30,24,446, in addition to which Rs. 9,22,182 has been contributed by Native States for the Sirhind Canal, so that the total cost of the Punjab Canals has been Rs. 5,19,46,668.

4. The above includes Rs. 14,04,355 spent on the Swat River Canal, which is now classed as a Famine Protective work. It includes also a sum of Rs. 55,848 spent upon surveys for new canal projects made some years ago. It is to be hoped that some of these projects may be taken up and executed as Protective works, under which they may all be classed.

5. The returns, from the canals in use, by collections, amounted to Rs. 15,26,273 in excess of all charges for working expenses and interest, so that there was a profit of Rs. 55 per cent. on the whole Capital invested by Government.

Up to date the receipts have exceeded the whole of the charges by Rs. 1,76,80,673.

6. Of the permanent canals in operation the Capital amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 2,34,01,800, of which Rs. 5,28,362 had been spent during the year.

7. The gross revenue collected during the year was Rs. 35,96,662; the working expenses, Rs. 30,972; the interest charge, Rs. 9,95,394; and the profit, Rs. 17,70,296, or 7·56 per cent. on the Capital invested.

8. But the above included Rs. 2,24,138 on account of water-advantage rate of the Bári Doab Canal for 1879-80, which has been erroneously credited both under direct and indirect income, and some adjustments of account for land revenue which had been allotted to Jagirdárs, so that a fairer view of the transactions will be obtained from the assessments of the year, which amounted to Rs. 25,48,737. The profit was thus Rs. 7,22,371, or 3·09 per cent. on the Capital. In the last year the profit, according to assessments, was 3·40 per cent.

9. The existence of a vast water-power on the Western Jumna Canal and the Bári Doab Canal available for working machinery has again been brought prominently to notice in the *Punjab Gazette* and the *Gazette of India*. There is little doubt that this cheap motor power will be utilized in due time.

10. The Capital invested in the Inundation Canals in operation, including Mádhopur Workshops, at the end of the year, was Rs. 19,54,483. This was Rs. 18,166 less than in the previous year, the reduction being due to a decrease of the suspense balances.

11. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 12,90,307; the working expenses to Rs. 7,49,032; and the interest charge to Rs. 4,746. The profit was thus Rs. 4,56,529, or 23·36 per cent. after paying all charges.

12. By the assessments, the revenue would only amount to Rs. 10,03,376, and the profit to Rs. 1,69,593, or 8·68 per cent. on the capital.

13. In both of these accounts, the charges of the Muzaffargarh Canals have not been included as no Capital Account is kept up for these canals, and consequently there are no interest charges at their debit.

14. An extension of the system of Inundation Canals in the arid tracts adjoining the great rivers of the Punjab could be made with great advantage, both to Government and to the people. Such canals would come under the class of Protective Works, and a grant from the sum to be devoted annually to such works could be very usefully spent.

15. The following table shows the area irrigated in the last 5 years :—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Permanent	698,631	704,003	726,018	774,969	569,194
Inundation	867,246	516,841	692,261	549,511	514,888
TOTAL	1,565,877	1,220,344	1,418,279	1,324,480	1,114,082

The falling-off in the Permanent canals is entirely due to the Western Jumna Canal, and the increase in the Inundation mostly to the introduction for the first time of the area watered by the Muzaffargarh Canals.

16. At page 43 of the Chief Engineer's report a table is given of the results of the operations of the year based on the collections after deducting the adjustments of account for arrears of land revenue.

The results according to this table are for the—

Permanent canals in operation, a profit of 2.29 per cent.

Inundation canals, profit of 10.19 per cent.

Total canals in operation, a profit of 2.90 per cent.

On the whole capital invested, a profit of 0.08 per cent.

This is a more correct view of the operations than that given in the Provincial accounts which include the arrears collected.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

17. The area irrigated by this canal shows a falling-off from last year of 45,135 acres; it was only 265,551 acres, the smallest area recorded since 1861. The causes are the same as those reported last year. But there are signs of the people reverting to their ordinary methods of cultivation.

18. The collections of the year, as shown in the Revenue Report, give a profit of 18.87 per cent., but this is due to an adjustment of account. The actual transactions of the year only shew a profit of 3.59, but there was a large uncollected balance.

The assessments of the year show a slightly better return, or 3.81 per cent.

The above percentages are net results after paying interest. The percentage by collections in the previous year was 8.98 and by assessment 7.65.

19. The working expenses were Rs 1.54 per acre irrigated, against 1.53 in the previous year, and establishment charges 0.86 against 0.94.

20. After deducting all charges the balance at credit of this canal at the end of the year was Rs 2,55,50,634.

21. The results of this year are the worst as yet recorded; but there is every reason to believe that the turning point has been reached, and that matters will now steadily improve.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

22. The area irrigated by this canal was 438,080 acres, being an increase of 39,763 acres over that of the previous year. Of this 23,680 acres were on the new branches.

23. The collections of the year show a net profit of 4.89 per cent.; but omitting adjustments in the accounts it is only 1.64 per cent., against 0.1 in the previous year.

24. The assessments show a net profit of 2.72, against 1.4 in the previous year. The charges and interest unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs 1,71,011.

25. The charge for the establishment has been reduced to .526, and the working expenses to 1.01 per acre irrigated. The accounts of the year show 0.496 for establishment and 0.98 for working expenses, against 0.718 and 1.27 in the previous year, but these include the adjustments of establishments due to a wrong allotment of the Direction charges in the previous year.

26. The balance uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs 43,204; this is very large; and the Financial Commissioner has been asked to accelerate the collections.

27. The value of the crops irrigated in this year was Rs 30,00,000 in excess of the whole Capital invested by Government in the canal. Many of these crops could not have been grown without irrigation; the benefit of such a work to the country in a dry season is very manifest from these figures.

28. The further enquiry called for in paragraph 5 of Government of India's Review of the Report for 1879-80 is still in progress. It is satisfactory, however, to note that swamping has nowhere resulted from the action of the Bari Doab Canal, and that, as far as can be traced from records, variations in the levels of water in wells of that Doab follow those of the rain-fall.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

29. The net profit on these canals was 0.53 per cent. on the Capital, against a loss of 3.42 in the previous year. But excluding adjustments of account, the profit is only 0.12. The accumulated interest unpaid at the end of the year was Rs 6,57,508.

30. The area irrigated was 154,536 acres, but of this unfortunately the crops on 51,736 acres were lost owing to the fall of the river in July and August, so that the real area of the crop is only 1,02,800 acres, which is still 3,323 acres in excess of the previous year.

31. A re-adjustment of rates was made during the year. It is perhaps too soon to draw any conclusions from the result of one year's operations, but there was a large increase of area in Class IV., of which the rate had generally been raised.

32. The river rose early which led to an area of crop being sown in excess of that in any previous year; but, as explained above, this was afterwards lost. Still we may conclude that the people are inclined to extend the area irrigated. Unfortunately the state of the rivers is so variable, that the operations must always be liable to extensive fluctuations.

Without these canals cultivation would be almost impossible in the district in which they are situated.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

33. The profit on these canals shown in the accounts was 411.28 per cent. after paying the interest and all charges. Even after deducting the arrears credited on account of assigned lands, the profit was 179.97 per cent.

34. The amount of land revenue credited for the year was Rs. 3,09,687. The balance at credit of these canals after paying interest and all other charges was Rs. 40,56,834.

35. The area irrigated was 299,284 acres, which was less than that in 1878-79, but in excess of all others since 1875-76. The river was low in July and August, but still there was an increase in the area of all the principal crops, except turnips, which are largely grown in the Mooltan District. Indigo, although much more than last year, is still below the average of the preceding years. Wheat is much in excess; this was due to the rise of the river in September.

36. The cost of the cultivation to the irrigators was Rs. 1.76 per acre, against Rs. 1.71 in the previous year. The increase is due to the remissions for short supply being less.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS, DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

37. The profit on these canals was 8.44 per cent. on the Capital, against a loss in the previous year of 22.41 per cent.

38. The balance of interest unpaid is Rs. 4,21,594. The credits due on account of arrears of assigned land revenue will reduce this to Rs. 23,069.

39. There was a profit to Government on the half share of the clearance rates of Rs. 13,126, which reduces the loss on this account up to date to Rs. 37,792. The charge was raised during the year from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 54,000.

40. There was a reduction in the Maintenance charges of Rs. 76,988, and in the Executive establishment of Rs. 8,805 from the amounts in the last year, which were heavy owing to the severe floods of the previous season.

41. The area irrigated was 164,385 acres, being 20,048 in excess of that in the previous year, but less than any other since 1875-76; this is due to the low level of the river.

MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

42. The report on these canals is as yet imperfect owing to the arrangements for the transfer of the Revenue Account from the Civil authorities not being complete.

43. The accounts of the year show a deficit of Rs. 43,045. But in the above no land revenue has been credited. The assessments show a profit of Rs. 1,44,376.

44. The area irrigated was 239,906 acres, being 59,083 in excess of that of the previous year, but this is shown in the Revenue Report for the first time.

45. It is estimated that the cost to the cultivators was Rs. 1.8 per acre, which is slightly in excess of that in Mooltan, 1.76.

46. Arrangement will be made to furnish more complete accounts next year.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

47. The profit on these canals was 1.84 per cent., exclusive of the interest; but if this be included, there was a loss of 2.45 per cent. on the Capital, against a profit of 1.19 per cent. in the previous year.

48. At the end of the year the balance of profit in excess of all charges, including interest, was Rs. 20,217.

49. The area irrigated was 9,135 acres, being 4,648 in excess of the previous year. From this it is evident that the canals will give a better return in the ensuing year, as the assessments are Rs. 8,472 in excess of those of last year.

50. It is proposed to send an officer of the Canal Department to assist the Deputy Commissioner in improving these canals.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. HOME, Lieutenant-Colonel, R. E.,

Offg. Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REVENUE REPORT FOR THE YEAR
1880-81.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,22,683, which raised the Capital invested to Rs. 78,35,315 at the end of the year.

2. It consisted of—

	R
Works (net after deduction of receipts and suspense balance)	3,45,191
Establishment	1,00,808
Tools and Plant	1,003
TOTAL	4,47,002
Indirect charges	25,681
TOTAL	5,22,683

3. Of this about Rs99,000 was spent on the New Main Line and New Hânsi Branch, which are nearly ready for the admission of water, and Rs3,06,000 on the New Delhi Branch. The establishment charge was 24·4 on the gross expenditure on works.

4. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extensions and Improvements	16,321	Water-rates	6,13,776
Maintenance and Repairs	1,20,151	Owners' rates	2,29,371
Compensation	1,058		8,43,147
Establishment—		Miscellaneous	66,981
Direction	26,586		9,10,128
Executive	1,12,738	Enhanced land revenue for current year	
Revenue	65,158	in districts where owners' rates are	
Fees on collection	24,092	not yet in force—	
Plantations	187	Delhi	43,800
	2,28,761	Karnal	5,114
Tools and Plant	7,052	Hissar	46,888
Refunds	93	Umballa	1,395
		Assigned lands	4,995
TOTAL	3,73,436		1,02,282
Book charges—		Arrears of enhanced land revenue from	
Leave and Pension allowances	34,818	lands assigned to Jâgirdârs	8,05,333
Total Working Expenses	4,08,254		
Balance, Profit	14,09,489		
TOTAL	18,17,743	TOTAL	18,17,743

The balance of receipts is thus Rs14,09,489, or 17·98 per cent. on the capital invested.

5. The interest charge for the year amounts to Rs2,22,554. Deducting this the net profit of the year amounts to Rs10,86,935 or 13·87 per cent. on the Capital. The accumulated profits at credit of the canal amount to Rs2,55,50,634.

6. Included in the profits of the year, there is however a sum of Rs8,05,333, which has been brought to credit on account of the arrears of enhanced land revenue from lands assigned to Jâgirdârs, this sum does not rightly belong to the transactions of the year; deducting it the real profit of the year is Rs6,04,156, or 7·71 per cent., and after paying the interest Rs2,81,802, or 3·59 per cent. on the Capital.

7. Of the expenditure under maintenance Rs16,321 was on account of extensions and improvements. The greater portion of this was the cost of a Canal office at Delhi, the remainder consisted of materials for replacing the Radour Bridge, and small additions to inspections bungalows.

8. The cost of repairs was Rs1,20,151, against Rs1,28,646 in the preceding year. The reduction is due to the special repairs to the Hânsi Branch carried out in the previous year not being required in this year to the same extent.

9. The following table shows a comparison of the working expenses for the last five years:—

PARTICULARS.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	R	R	R	R	R
Extensions and improvements	16,321	8,714	12,974	3,983	4,536
Maintenance and repairs	1,21,209	1,32,211	1,33,916	1,43,019	1,22,752
Establishment, including fees on collection	2,28,761	2,92,135	2,62,932	2,63,853	2,54,895
Tools and Plant	7,052	3,002	5,263	6,263	3,322
Profit and Loss . . . .	...	...	311	...	...
Refunds, including land revenue	93	116	39	1,607	3,868
Working Expenses	3,73,436	4,36,238	4,15,435	4,18,725	3,89,373
Book charges	34,818	39,394	...	...	...
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	4,08,254	4,75,632	4,15,435	4,18,725	3,89,373
Area irrigated	Acres. 265,551	Acres. 310,696	Acres. 398,460	Acres. 507,974	Acres. 366,482
Rate per acre, excluding Book charges	1·41	1·40	1·04	0·82	1·06
Ditto including ditto	1·54	1·53	...	...	...
Establishment, rate per acre	0·86	0·94	0·06	0·52	0·70

10. From the above it is seen that although there is a great reduction in the cost of maintenance, the rate per acre is Rs1·41, against Rs1·40 in the previous year. This is due to the great falling-off in the area irrigated. In an average year the rate would be about Rs·9 per acre. In the last two years the addition of the Book charges for leave and pension allowances raises this rate to Rs1·54 and Rs1·53 per acre. The establishment rate in the current year is only Rs0·86, against Rs0·94 in the previous year, which, considering the decrease in the area irrigated, may be considered very satisfactory.

11. The balance uncollected at the end of the year was Rs1,80,865, against Rs12,763 in the previous year. This was due to delay caused by the change in system, the owners' rate having been assessed by the Canal Officers for the first time.

12. The actual cash transactions of the year have hitherto been under report. If we turn to the assessments there is a falling-off in the water-rates for irrigation of Rs1,64,198; this is due to the disturbing influences mentioned in the last report which were still in action. In addition the rain-fall was very heavy and seasonable. There is every reason to believe that the people are now reverting to their usual system of cultivation, as the estimate of area irrigated during the present kharif (1881-82) shows an increase of nearly 50,000 acres, principally in the more valuable crops.

Taking the assessments, the result will be a profit of 7.93 per cent., excluding and 3.81 per cent including, the interest charges; but these percentages cannot be compared fairly with the collections because of the large uncollected balance.

13. The assessments for the last five years are shown below; the owner's rate has for the first time been fixed by the Canal Officers—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	R	R	R	R	R
Water-rate from irrigation	6,79,808	8,44,064	10,17,451	11,91,802	9,16,244
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water	4,074	2,649	1,700	2,726	3,161
Water-supply for domestic purposes	2,108	1,268	2,095	2,036	676
Plantations	11,711	13,010	14,829	16,894	14,233
Other canal produce	1,008	2,677	2,404	2,041	3,883
Water-power	18,952	6,108	112	11,648	15,287
Navigation receipts	17,893	14,654	8,709	10,364	8,341
Rent of buildings	928	1,077	842	936	812
Fines	3,007	4,375	6,291	7,124	6,150
Miscellaneous	6,609	9,184	4,217	2,847	2,359
	66,980	55,002	41,199	56,116	54,902
TOTAL	7,46,848	8,99,066	10,58,650	12,47,978	9,71,146
OWNER'S RATE	1,80,539	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	9,27,387	8,99,066	10,58,650	12,47,978	9,71,146

14. The miscellaneous revenue has increased by Rs11,978, and is the largest during the last five years. There is an increase in the rent of water-power of Rs12,844, principally due to a fair rent having been obtained for the mills in the Delhi Division which were sold by auction. There is also an increase in the navigation rates, amounting to Rs3,239, due to more timber being rafted down the canal. The other differences are but small.

15. The following table shows details of the canal for the last five years :—

PARTICULARS.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
AREA IRRIGATED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	144,668	174,172	204,388	215,135	175,729
Per cent.	54.48	56.05	51.29	42.34	47.95
Rabbi	120,883	136,514	194,072	292,339	190,753
Per cent.	45.52	43.95	48.71	57.65	52.05
TOTAL	265,551	310,686	398,460	507,474	366,482
Rain-fall	11.3" to 41.48"	10.4" to 36.54"	20.8" to 33.5"	14" to 21"	19.3" to 40.6"
Twice-cropped land	18,024	38,110	57,075	85,202	39,298
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY UTILIZED.	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R
Kharif	71.7 206	89.1 278	163 302	81 228	78 257
Rabbi	85.2 187	72.6 160	91 197	150 324	97 237
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT OF SUPPLY AT HEAD.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	62.4	79.6	100.8	81	...
Rabbi	62.8	61.6	90.1	149	...
SUPPLY ENTERING CHANNEL.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.
Kharif	2,318	2,188	2,026	2,579	2,304
Rabbi	1,924	2,216	2,152	1,930	1,937
SUPPLY UTILIZED.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	2,016	1,855	1,976	2,505	2,009
Rabbi	1,418	1,878	2,124	1,913	1,684
LOSS OF WATER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	302	223	50	74	195
Rabbi	506	338	88	17	253
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATED.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kharif	646	676	677	693	654
Rabbi	568	619	699	680	626
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	R	R	R	R	R
Kharif	2.86	3.12	2.92	2.66	2.94
Rabbi	2.20	2.19	2.16	2.12	2.00
Repairs to canal, per mile	115	162	150	152	103
Per acre irrigated	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.12	0.11
Rajbaha per mile . . . . .	.07	.06	.04	.04	.05

16. The decrease in area irrigated has been before explained. There was heavy rain in September over the whole country, and a smaller quantity in December, February and March, the latter just occurring when a demand for water was beginning to arise, which was at once stopped thereby.

17. The following table shows a comparison of the areas of the principal crops grown during the last five years. It will be seen that there is a great falling off in sugarcane and cotton, but it is believed that this will be recovered in the present year (1881-82):—

PARTICULARS.	1880-81.	1870-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	23,846	46,973	44,006	42,135	34,602
Rice	48,372	44,076	48,383	31,733	48,947
Cotton	44,213	63,201	76,286	65,989	76,616
Wheat	93,644	103,470	140,374	206,361	143,072

18. Cost of measurement and preparation of demand statements was—

DIVISION.	MEASUREMENTS.				COST AND AREA MEASURED.				DEMAND STATEMENTS.							
	KHARIF.		RABI.		KHARIF.		RABI.		LAST BATCH SUBMITTED.		KHARIF.		RABI.			
	Commenced.	Completed.	Commenced.	Completed.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharrif.	Rabi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
	1880.	1880.	1881.	1881.		Rs.		Rs.	1880.	1881.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karnal Division	16th Sep.	17th Nov.	17th Mar.	3rd May	175.39	1 10	137.55	1 47	13th Dec.	16th May	49.31	0.33	28.51	0.45		
		1881.			16,395		5,163			1881.						
Hansi ditto	4th Oct.	16th Jan.	1st Feb.	30th April	867	1 23	772	0 99	4th Feb.	16th June	473	0.67	421	0.49		
		1880.			70,757		85,046									
Delhi ditto	13th June	23rd Nov.	16th Mar.	16th May	1,560	2 60	710	2 31	15th "	30th "	620	1.08	406	1.33		
					58,618		30,684									
Whole Canal	...	...	...	...	2,602.89	1 80	1,609.65	1 38	...	...	1,142.31	0.79	884.61	0.79		
					144,664		120,883									
Average of 5 years	...	...	...	...	2,763	1 61	2,453	1 20	...	...	1,014	0.85	910	0.49		
					162,618		167,012									

The rates for the kharif measurements are higher, and those of the rabi lower than last year. Those for preparing the demand statements higher in both seasons, but only slightly so.

19. The value of the crops irrigated during the year amounted to Rs90,46,039, against Rs1,16,07,891 in the previous year. The falling-off is due to the decrease in the area of the principal crops mentioned above.

20. The following table of rainfall shows that the fall was so well distributed throughout the year as to reduce the necessity for artificial irrigation to a minimum:—

MONTHS.	UMBALLA DISTRICT.			KARNAL DISTRICT.			ROHTAK DISTRICT.			HISSAR DISTRICT.		DELHI DISTRICT.	
	Hathikund.	Dadupur.	Kanjnen.	Karnal.	Rer.	Panipat.	Rohtak.	Sampla.	Gohana.	Hissar.	Hansi.	Delhi.	Sonepat.
KHARIF 1880.													
April 1880	...	0.20	0.32	...	0.44	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	0.10	0.50
May "	6.55	0.10	0.42	0.28	0.44	0.40	...	...	0.20	...	...	1.00	1.10
June "	8.21	9.76	6.14	10.30	5.28	5.40	1.50	0.40	3.20	2.40	1.50	1.50	1.10
July "	20.33	12.48	15.05	12.24	15.34	9.00	7.00	12.60	11.60	7.30	8.10	13.50	8.50
August "	5.10	1.85	2.80	0.70	1.04	2.40	...	1.00	2.30	1.70	...	2.80	4.10
September "	2.35	6.48	7.15	4.69	2.97	5.90	3.85	3.90	3.50	1.30	1.10	8.40	10.80
TOTAL	56.54	30.87	31.88	28.21	25.07	23.90	12.35	18.80	20.80	12.70	10.70	25.80	25.00
RABI 1880-81.													
October 1880	...	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	0.40	...
November "	...	1.07	1.16	0.99	0.34	3.00	0.30	1.10	1.00	0.80	0.60	1.10	0.70
December "	1.34	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1881	0.10	0.85	0.37	0.30	0.20	0.40	0.30	...	...	0.70	...	0.40	0.40
February "	0.60	2.47	3.73	1.90	1.11	1.70	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.40	...	2.00	2.80
March "	2.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4.94	4.50	5.26	3.20	1.65	4.10	3.80	3.60	2.50	4.10	0.60	3.90	3.90
GRAND TOTAL	41.48	35.46	37.14	31.41	26.72	28.00	16.15	22.40	23.30	16.80	11.30	29.70	28.90
TOTAL FOR 1879-80	40.64	35.53	25.79	23.30	22.12	23.70	20.95	23.30	22.10	10.40	11.90	30.40	23.20
DIFFERENCE { More	0.84	...	11.35	8.11	4.60	4.30	...	...	1.20	6.40	...	...	5.70
{ Less	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	4.80	0.90	...	...	0.60	6.70	...

21. The following statement shows the area of crops irrigated and estimated value of produce during the year 1880-81.

[illegible]

BARI DOAB CANAL.

22. The additions to the Capital during the year amounted to Rs. 679. The expenditure was on the Kasur and Sobraon Branches, under the headings of inspection bungalows, plantations, demarcating lands and irrigation outlets. A sum of Rs. 1,00,080 was written off to the several works on account of depreciation of stock collected for the remodelling works which are in abeyance. But it was balanced by decrease in the suspense accounts. The Capital at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,66,485.

23. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	R		R
Extension and improvements	13,524	Water-rates	9,54,008
Maintenance and repairs	1,51,042	Miscellaneous	1,20,916
Compensation	2,293		
		TOTAL DIRECT RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT YEAR	10,74,919
ESTABLISHMENT—	R		
Direction	1,834	Water-advantage rate, 1880-81	2,76,430
Executive	1,14,103	Arrears of water-advantage rate assigned to Jagirdars	2,03,745
Medical	2,260		
Revenue	51,446	Water-advantage rate, 1879-80	2,24,138
Fees on collection	43,627	Deduct excess credited in 1879-80	313
Plantations	1,349		2,23,825
	2,14,619		
Tools and Plant	2,035		
Refunds	4,400		
	2,035		
TOTAL	3,87,923	TOTAL WATER-ADVANTAGE RATE	7,04,000
Book Charges, Leave and Pension allowances	34,795		
	4,22,718		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	4,22,718		
Balance Profit	13,56,201		
or 8.71 per cent. on Capital invested.			
TOTAL	17,78,919	TOTAL	17,78,919

24. This shows a balance of profit amounting to Rs. 871 per cent. on the Capital, against 4.6 in the previous year. But this profit includes Rs. 24,138 on account of water-advantage rate for 1879-80, which has been erroneously credited both under direct and indirect income, and an adjustment of accounts by crediting to the canal the arrears of water-advantage rate which had been assigned to Jagirdars. Deducting these the profit of the year amounts to 5.96 per cent.

25. The interest charge for the year is Rs. 6,72,540, so that the net revenue after paying all charges is 4.39 per cent. according to the year's accounts, but deducting the arrears, 1.61 per cent., against 0.1 in the previous year. The balance of unpaid charges and interest at the end of the year was Rs. 61,71,011, but the actual amount is Rs. 63,95,149, owing to the double credit noted above.

26. The sum of Rs. 13,534 was spent on extensions and improvements. These were out-offices for inspection bungalows, alterations to distributaries, and construction and improvement of mills. Rs. 8,557 were spent on the mills which are proving very remunerative on this canal. Rs. 1,186 were spent on a drainage channel. The other items were all small.

27. In maintenance and repairs there is a reduction of Rs. 1,559. On the Head Works the reduction was Rs. 10,478, but the balance can hardly be called reduction, being rather deferred expenditure;—the demand for water in the rabi was so great that the canal could not be closed for silt-clearance.

28. There is a reduction of Rs. 67,570 on establishment, but this is partially due to an adjustment of the Direction charges for last year, which were in excess owing to an error in the allotment to the Inundation Canals, as explained later in this report. The reduction under Direction was Rs. 17,972, so that there still was a net reduction of nearly Rs. 20,000 in the establishment charge.

29. The following table gives a detailed comparison of the cost of the establishment:—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
ENGINEERING.					
Direction	1,834	49,806	54,205	58,420	73,095
Executive	1,14,103	1,28,079	1,16,543	1,24,866	1,07,064
Medical	2,260	2,026	2,065	4,519	8,877
TOTAL	1,18,197	1,79,911	1,72,813	1,87,805	1,89,936
REVENUE.					
Collection and Police	51,446	56,485	49,607	44,377	39,549
Lambardars & Patwaris' fees	43,627	43,593	28,242	23,350	24,440
TOTAL REVENUE	95,073	1,00,078	77,849	67,727	63,989
Plantations	1,349	2,497	2,643	2,500	2,251
GRAND TOTAL	2,14,619	2,82,486	2,53,305	2,58,032	2,56,176
Area irrigated in acres	4,33,080	3,93,317	3,27,558	2,96,495	2,02,712
Rate per acre, Establishment	496	718	777	868	1,266
Do. excluding the adjustment of this year	526	718	777	868	1,266

But this is misleading: owing to the adjustment mentioned above the charge for the year only comes to 496, or nearly seven annas per acre, but for these adjustments the charge would have been 526 per acre.

30. The following table shows the results of the operations for five years according to both collections and assessments of the year. The rate of working expenses per acre is vitiated in the same way as that for the establishment, but the true rate is shown at foot of the statement.

The profit by assessments appears to be less than by the collections, but this is due to the adjustments of the arrears of land revenue on assigned lands and the double credit on account of water-advantage rate for 1879-80 mentioned above; the true improvement is shown by comparison with the assessments of the previous year, but is still somewhat higher than it should be owing to the adjustment of the charges for Direction:—

PARTICULARS.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
INCOME—COLLECTIONS.	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Water-rates	9,54,003	8,90,367	7,33,976	5,07,855	5,19,461
Miscellaneous	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182	73,235
Land Revenue	7,04,000	2,24,138	1,77,880	1,19,028	1,07,302
TOTAL	17,78,919	11,91,291	9,83,213	6,88,065	6,99,998
INCOME—ASSESSMENTS.					
Water-rates	10,70,859	9,69,021	8,22,524	6,28,451	5,25,296
Miscellaneous	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182	73,235
Land Revenue	3,27,293	3,39,647	2,54,502	2,14,277	1,53,865
TOTAL	15,19,068	13,85,454	11,48,883	9,03,910	7,52,396
Capital invested	1,55,66,485	1,49,61,778	1,49,54,439	1,48,36,496	1,46,97,271
Working expenses	4,22,718	5,02,268	5,14,358	5,23,987	5,53,652
Area irrigated Acres	4,33,080	3,93,317	3,27,558	2,66,995	2,02,712
Profit on Capital—					
Collections	13,56,201	6,89,003	4,68,855	1,64,078	1,46,346
Per cent.	8.71	4.60	3.16	1.12	1.01
Assessment	10,96,350	8,83,166	6,34,525	3,79,923	1,98,744
Per cent.	7.04	5.90	4.28	2.58	1.37
Interest charges for the year	6,72,850	6,72,646	6,70,077	6,64,980	6,58,943
Working expenses per acre excluding book charges	0.90	1.18	1.57	1.96	2.73
Ditto including book charges . . . . .	.98	1.27	...	...	...
Omitting the adjustments of this year for establishment	1.01	1.24	...	...	...

31. The owner's rate, or land revenue dependent on the canal, for the year is as follows:—

AREA IN EACH CLASS.

			<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
2,041	{	acres @ <i>R</i> 1-8	2,888	
		" " half rate	86	
				2,974
4,587	{	" " <i>R</i> 1-4	6,505	
		" " half rate	83	
				5,588
32,821	{	" " <i>R</i> 1-2	32,580	
		" " half rate	2,172	
				34,752
222,340	{	" " <i>R</i> 1	1,96,330	
		" " half rate	12,980	
				2,09,360
171,341	{	" " 12 annas	1,14,274	
		" " half rate	7,066	
				1,21,340
433,060		Average rate <i>R</i> 0.86, or 13 annas 9 pies per acre		3,74,014*

32. There is an increase of *R*1,01,838 in the water-rates assessed and *R*44,130 in the miscellaneous revenue of the year. The former is due to the increased area watered, 89,703 acres. Of this 23,680 acres was on the Kasūr and Sobráon Branches, the remainder on the older branches, principally at the tail of the canal. Of the miscellaneous revenue *R*18,270 is due to the increased mill-rents. The mills were sold at very high rates to men who had contracts for supplying flour to the army in the field, and we cannot expect to get such rates under ordinary circumstances. There is an increase of *R*2,088 in the sale of water for purposes other than irrigation, and of *R*4,069 in plantations. There is an increase of *R*12,174 under fines, which is somewhat to be regretted. It is due to punishment for breaches of regulations which are always more common where water is in such demand as it was in December and January, and to some extent to the enforcement of the rules against unauthorized irrigation.

* This includes the rate on well lands not entered in the table under para. 30.

The increase of Rs. 7,145 in sundry collections is partly due to the sale of land to the Egerton Woollen Mills Company at Dháriwál.

33. The following table shows the comparison of the several items for the last five years:—

ITEMS.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	R	R	R	R	R
III. Miscellaneous receipts from sale of water	11,90	9,813	8,747	8,074	8,190
V. Receipts from plantations	18,138	14,069	14,831	16,075	16,979
VI. Ditto other produce	85	162	114	115	6,177
VII. Ditto water-power or mill-rent	64,029	45,759	45,504	35,200	38,542
VIII. Ditto navigation rent	...	...	...	167	79
IX. Ditto rent of buildings	1,328	867	586	666	856
X. Ditto fines	17,693	5,519	1,764	1,563	1,904
XI. Ditto sundry collections	7,742	597	311	232	508
TOTAL	1,20,916	76,786	71,857	61,182	73,235

34. The following table gives information on various points connected with the working of the canal for the last five years:—

AREA IRRIGATED.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif.	151,104	149,436	116,463	85,664	75,748
Per cent.	34.9	38.0	35.6	32.1	37.0
Rabi.	281,976	243,881	211,995	181,331	126,964
Per cent.	65.1	62.0	64.4	67.9	63.0
TOTAL	433,080	393,317	327,658	266,995	202,712
Double-cropped land	66,836	53,437	33,436	28,062	26,288
Per cent.	18.1	13.6	10.2	10.5	13.0
Rain-fall	10.40—41.20	16.30—38.93	17.65—31.78	17.12—31.89	26.55—45.38
SUPPLY ENTERING CANAL.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Kharif	2,759	2,501	2,001	1,823	1,748
Rabi	1,950	2,073	1,958	1,130	1,348
SUPPLY UTILIZED.					
Kharif	2,695	2,396	1,821	1,552	1,500
Rabi	1,919	2,056	1,926	972	863
LOSS OF WATER.					
Kharif	64	105	180	271	248
Rabi	31	17	32	158	480
DUTY OF WATER PER CUBIC FOOT.					
ENTERING CANAL.	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R	Acres. R
Kharif	54.8 161.8	59.7 172.5	58.20 181.13	46.99 134.46	43.38 145.62
Rabi	144.6 320.2	117.7 259.3	107.81 234.06	160.47 339.22	94.61 201.76
UTILIZED.					
Kharif	56.0 165.6	62.37 180.09	63.95 199.04	55.20 157.94	50.50 169.70
Rabi	146.9 325.4	118.62 261.43	109.60 238.87	186.56 394.37	147.29 314.10
NUMBER OF VILLAGES IRRIGATING.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kharif	1,160	1,113	1,042	951	898
Rabi	1,133	1,087	1,053	975	870
AVERAGE WATER-RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	R	R	R	R	R
Kharif	2.95	2.89	3.11	2.86	3.36
Rabi	2.21	2.20	2.18	2.12	2.14

35. It will be seen that the principal increase in the area irrigated was in the rabi, and was due to the want of rain in the Amritsar and Lahore Districts in October, November and January. Even in December, the fall in Lahore was only 0.8 inches. There was an improvement in every point of the working, except the duty of the water in the kharif. This I attribute to a partial failure of the supply at the end of the season. The river shifted its course from the left to the right bank of the river, and there was some delay in turning the water into the canal in August and September. But for this there would have been a larger area irrigated in the kharif. This is the great drawback to this canal; as often explained before, the slope of the bed at the site of the head works is so very great that the weir has very little effect on the direction of the stream above it: the only real effect of the weir is, that it maintains the level of the river bed and the canal head in the same relative positions, but for that it is extremely probable that the canal head would ere this have been left high and dry. I fear that we must remain liable to this uncertainty of obtaining the water when the river begins to fall in September. It has again happened in the current year 1881. We have tried bunds, sunken bars, spurs, everything we can think of, but nothing resists the force of this torrent in flood. It must be remembered that we have no large materials, and the boulders brought down in floods rapidly destroy any work consisting of small stones and mortar. But for this difficulty the kharif returns of this canal could, I think, be largely increased.

36. The following table shows the cost of maintenance per mile of both canal and distributaries for five years. The reduction is due to the non-closure of the canal in the present year:—

	1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.	Miles.	Cost.
		R		R		R		R		R
Canal	388.5	56	388.5	90	199.5	164	100.5	652	100.5	227
Rajbahs	862	41.4	862	46	708	87	708	461	708	40

37. The percentage of each class of crops is given below for the last five years. It will be seen that they do not vary much; but it must be remembered that over a large portion of the area the people have been employed in bringing new land under cultivation and substituting wet for dry crops. I believe the cultivation of the better crops will follow in time to the benefit both of the people and the canal revenue :—

Class.	1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.	Area.	Per cent.
Class I	12,397	2.8	10,718	2.7	8,746	2.6	6,339	2.3	7,199	3.7
" II	45,093	10.4	43,166	11.0	37,114	11.4	24,705	9.3	27,806	13.7
" III	265,854	61.4	239,052	60.8	217,065	66.3	156,884	58.8	121,835	60.1
" IV	107,268	24.8	98,502	25.0	62,515	19.1	72,536	27.2	44,570	22.0
" V	2,464	0.6	1,879	0.5	2,118	0.6	6,531	2.4	1,002	0.5
TOTAL	433,080	100	393,317	100	327,558	100	266,995	100	202,712	100

38. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation for the last five years is shown in the following table. Here there is little variation,—the people are very slow to adopt lift irrigation :—

Crops.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.	REMARKS.
Kharif	92.10	91.70	91.87	91.90	94.17	Flow.
Rabi	86.04	85.90	84.91	85.78	84.82	Do.

39. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last five years :—

Crops.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Rice	44,594	42,772	36,719	24,245	27,468
Cotton	23,914	25,913	23,036	10,545	19,676
Sugarcane	12,397	10,718	8,746	6,339	7,498
Wheat	219,838	197,865	171,936	136,279	96,486

40. The cost of measurements and preparation of demand statements was as follows :—

	COST AND AREA MEASURED.				DEMAND STATEMENTS.					
	Kharif.		Rabi.		LAST BATCH SUBMITTED		KHARIF.		RABI.	
	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Area and amount.	Rate per 100 acres.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.	Cost.	Rate per 100 acres.
	R	R	R	R	1880.	1881.	R	R	R	R
1st Division	567.16	1.61	623.28	1.19	25th Nov.	14th May	706.37	2.01	944.31	1.81
2nd "	35.189	1.06	52.104	0.73	15th Dec.	8th June	2.141	1.85	3.344	1.46
	1,224		1,688							
	1,15,915		2,29,812							
Whole canal	1,791.16	1.19	2,311.28	0.82			2,850.37	1.89	4,288.31	1.52
	1,51,104		2,31,976							
	1,417		1,928							
Average for five years	1,15,683	1.22	2,09,049	0.92			2,080	1.79	3,207	1.53

41. The balance outstanding on the 1st April was R13,204, against R17,006 in the previous year. The greater portion of this, R33,288, was in the Lahore District.

42. The value of the crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R1,79,66,427.

43. The following table shows a comparison between the rain fall of the two last years :—

MONTHS.		GURDASPUR DISTRICT.					Amritsar.	LAHORE DISTRICT.			
		Madhopur.	Bhimpur.	Tibri.	Kallair.	Alwal.		Bachar.	Meen Meer	Vahu.	
April	1880	0.25	0.65	0.47	0.20	0.60	...	0.30	1.50	1.20	
May	"	0.64	4.60	3.08	3.70	4.00	3.30	2.62	3.90	5.90	
June	"	5.46	28.70	23.43	11.12	11.79	12.30	8.46	9.50	3.59	
July	"	22.35	0.98	2.32	0.40	1.70	0.40	1.10	0.50	0.10	
August	"	1.30	2.94	4.47	0.80	1.85	1.40	0.40	...	0.70	
September	"	4.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		34.45	37.87	33.77	16.37	20.35	13.40	12.88	15.40	11.40	
October	1880	0.45	0.40	0.20	0.40	0.10	...	...	...	...
November	"	1.80	1.63	1.46	0.85	0.50	2.80	0.70	0.80	0.60	
December	"	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January	1881	3.15	2.42	2.89	2.20	2.15	2.13	1.25	1.06	0.80	
February	"	4.15	3.99	2.58	3.60	2.50	2.40	4.00	3.28	1.30	
March	"	4.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		9.70	8.44	6.63	7.05	5.25	7.35	5.95	5.71	2.70	
GRAND TOTAL		{ 1880-81	44.15	46.31	40.40	23.42	25.60	23.75	18.81	21.14	34.10
		{ 1879-80	54.32	41.29	27.25	27.45	20.05	14.30	14.75	10.40	...
DIFFERENCE		{ More	10.17	5.03	13.15	4.03	5.55	6.55	4.33	6.39	3.70
		{ Less

Class IV—													
Cereals—Jowar (great millet)													
Kangri (Italian millet)													6,46,272
Maize (Indian-corn)													40,160
Fodder grasses	3,223.53	0.24	18,579.91	3,764.71	1,420.64	20,000.55	28	0 0	560.015	0 20 0			11,20,030
Miscellaneous	3,46.86	6.47	541.18	14,904.88	0.24	3,764.95	R1.8 per acre						5,648
						19,045.87	R1.8 per acre						28,569
TOTAL	10,238.61	225.65	46,212.69	56,451.30	7,760.96	64,212.26	...						18,40,679
Class V—													
Fallow lands													
	686.50	0.02	1,040.19	1,736.69	99.57	1,776.26	...						...
TOTAL Kharif	31,736.47	452.69	1,14,444.84	139,171.31	11,932.66	151,103.97	...						59,19,464
Rabi—													
Class I—													
Sugarcane													
	0.61			0.61		0.61	25	0 0	15	0 10 0			60
Class II—													
Gardens	86.36	0.09	149.76	236.14	18.92	255.06	R66 per acre	347					16,830
Rice	4.12		167.66	171.78	1.53	173.36	20	0 0		0 20 0			694
TOTAL	90.48	0.09	317.44	447.92	20.50	428.42	...						17,524
Class III—													
Cereals—Wheat													
Barley	40,688.69	813.99	145,047.65	185,736.34	94,101.92	219,838.16	19	0 0	4,176.903	0 16 0			1,04,42,258
Mixed grain	696.33	11.60	4,715.91	5,414.24	371.54	5,787.78	14	0 0	81,004	0 20 0			1,62,008
Oil-seeds—Linseed	1,404.97	8.11	3,821.31	6,225.38	916.18	6,141.56	14	0 0		0 20 0			1,71,976
Sarson	21.66		71.92	93.58	3.32	96.90	2	0 0	194	0 10 0			776
Toria	222.36	6.62	775.14	997.50	203.64	1,201.14	9	0 0	10,809	0 12 0			36,030
Dyes, &c.—Poppies	64.36		33.33	33.33	1.58	34.91	8	0 0	280	0 12 0			933
Tobacco	142.65	3.63	476.77	541.13	13.61	554.74	4	0 0	2,220	0 7 0			12,685
Miscellaneous—Safflower	1.10		191.10	333.75	109.97	443.72	25	0 0	11,100	0 16 0			27,750
Vegetables	130.37	4.76	1,648.35	1,778.72	571.56	1,110	1	3 0	1	0 1 8			27
Orchards	5.95	1.33	1,294.29	1,300.24	55.33	2,350.44	R36 per acre						84,600
						1,355.57	R66 per acre						78,498
TOTAL	43,379.54	85.04	158,070.77	201,450.31	96,363.31	237,803.62	...						1,10,17,539
Carried over													
	43,47,063	85.13	158,388.21	201,888.84	96,373.81	238,232.65	...						1,10,35,123
	34,736.47	452.69	104,434.84	139,171.31	11,932.66	151,103.97	...						59,19,464

52. It will be seen that there is an increase of R11,306 in the water-rates, and R36,165 in the fluctuating land revenue of the Montgomery District, due to the increased area irrigated. There is a reduction of R2,020 in the water-advantage rate, owing to the Executive Engineer having deducted the rates on well lands in both crops, whereas last year he only deducted it for the rabbi.

The changes in Miscellaneous Revenue are but small.

53. The area irrigated during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

YEARS.	LAHORE.			MONTGOMERY.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	Kharif.	Rabbi.	TOTAL.	
1880-81	20,295	28,192	48,487	59,951	46,098	106,049	154,536
1879-80	10,621	15,233	25,854	46,868	27,255	73,623	99,477
1878-79	16,365	18,380	34,735	67,902	30,324	98,226	132,961
1877-78	6,380	10,738	17,118	38,244	25,823	64,067	81,185
1876-77	4,862	11,218	16,080	23,167	34,998	58,165	74,243

The irrigation of the present year is the largest on record, being 154,536 acres against 148,924 in 1869-70, the highest in any previous year. This increase was due to the early rise of the river; but I regret to say that the dry weather in the month of August caused such a fall in the river that the crops on 51,736 acres failed, and the real area irrigated is only 102,800, but even this is in excess of that of last year by 8,323 acres.

54. The statement below compares the areas of some of the principal crops grown in the last five years:—

CROPS.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Rice	20,701	18,220	17,471	7,980	3,933
Cotton	8,441	5,716	34,835	15,906	6,078
Sugarcane	109	96	156	129	55
Jowár	5,868	5,908	1,055	4,925	4,079
Wheat	47,519	19,952	25,714	18,934	25,617

It will be seen there is a large increase in wheat. The river rose in September, and thus allowed of a large area of rabbi crops being sown.

55. The incidence on the area of the fluctuating land revenue in the Montgomery District during the last five years has been as follows:—

		1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Kharif	R	1,06,957	87,603	1,26,767	65,006	97,154
	Acres	59,951 = 1·8	46,868 = 1·8	67,902 = 1·9	38,244 = 1·7	23,167 = 1·6
Rabbi	R	39,664	23,540	24,792	20,798	29,323
	Acres	46,098 = 0·9	27,255 = 0·8	30,324 = 0·8	25,823 = 0·8	34,906 = 0·8
Whole year	R	1,46,621	1,11,603	1,51,559	85,894	126,477
	Acres	106,049 = 1·4	73,623 = 1·5	98,226 = 1·5	64,067 = 1·3	58,163 = 1·2

56. A revision of the rates charged was brought into effect from the kharif of 1880-81. The following table shows the two schedules:—

Class.	Nature of Crops.	Old rate.	New rate.
I	Rice	R a. p. 3 0 0	R a. p. 3 0 0
	Gardens	3 0 0	
	Chillies	3 0 0	
II	Cotton	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Melons	2 0 0	
	Sugarcane	1 12 0	
	Hemp	1 12 0	
	Til	1 12 0	
III	Jowár	1 8 0	1 2 0
	Bajra	1 8 0	
	Indian-corn (mukai)	1 8 0	
	Kangni	1 6 0	
	Chinn	1 6 0	
	Mash	1 6 0	
	Mung	1 6 0	
	Moth	1 4 0	
	Turmeric	1 4 0	
	Indigo	1 4 0	
	Gram	1 4 0	
	Masoor	1 4 0	
	Chari	1 0 0	
	All kharif crops not mentioned	1 0 0	

Class.	Nature of Corps.	Old rate.	New rate.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
IV	Poppy	0 12 0	0 14 0
	Tobacco	0 12 0	
	Dhonia	0 12 0	
	Wheat	0 12 0	
	Barley	0 12 0	
	Saron	0 12 0	
	Taramira	0 12 0	
	Wheat and gram	0 12 0	
	Gram and barley	0 12 0	
	Vegetables	0 12 0	
	Methra	1 0 0	
V	Forests	1 0 0	0 10 0
	All rabbi crops not mentioned	0 12 0	
	Fallow lands	1 2 0	
	Lands ploughed but not sown	1 2 0	
	Grasses	0 12 0	
Rates for irrigation by lift, half of the above.			

57. The following table shows the area of each class of crop grown in the last two years :—

Class	1880-81.	1879-80.
I	20,795	18,269
II	13,408	8,396
III	45,434	39,564
IV	73,206	31,646
V	1,645	1,662
	164,536	99,477

It will thus be seen that the increase of rate on some of the crops in classes II and IV has had no tendency to prevent the people growing them.

58. The following table gives some details of the working of these canals, but they are not very reliable, as there are such constant variations in the supply and in the state of the heads, especially in such a year as the one under report, that no correct data can be obtained :—

		1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
Duty per cubic foot of supply	{ Kharif	62.7	31.4	45.7
	{ Rabi	165.4	162.8	116.8
	{ Year	138.7	69.2	90.4
Income per cubic foot of supply	{ Kharif	91.5	50.9	73.2
	{ Rabi	119.9	119.3	81.5
	{ Year	153.5	85.9	114.8
Cost of maintenance	{ Per cubic foot of supply	75.3	76.1	64.1
	{ " acre irrigated	0.54	1.09	0.71
	{ " mile of canal	225.3	233.5	192.5
	{ " " of rajbaha	30.4	78.88	70.79

59. The cost of measuring and preparing the demand statements :—

DISTRICTS.	MEASUREMENT.						DEMAND STATEMENTS.					
	KHARIF.			RABI.			KHARIF.			RABI.		
	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.	Area.	Cost.	Per cent.
Lahore & Montgomery	80,246	R 670.47	0.83	74,290	R 608.70	0.81	80,246	R 341.67	0.42	74,290	R 413.85	0.55

60. The dates on which measurements were commenced, completed, and announced, are given below :—

	LAHORE.			MONTGOMERY.		
	Kharif.		Rabi.	Kharif.		Rabi.
Commenced	1st Sept. 1880	11th Dec. 1880.		1st Sept. 1880	6th Dec. 1880	
Completed	12th Nov. "	15th Feb. 1881		6th Nov. "	19th Feb. 1881	
Announcement completed	24th Dec. 1881	29th Mar. "		9th to 15th Dec. "	21st to 27th Mar. "	

61. The following statement gives the areas in acres of the different crops which failed from the falling off of the supply in August:—

	LAHORE.		MONTGOMERY.		TOTAL.	
	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R
Rice	0	3	7,851	23,549	7,851	23,552
Cotton	242	121	2,352	4,541	2,594	4,662
Sugarcane . . . . .	...	...	7	14	7	14
Jowar	358	179	610	644	968	823
Wheat	9,284	4,642	12,865	11,184	22,149	15,826
Others	6,080	2,540	13,081	14,397	18,161	16,937
TOTAL	14,970	7,485	36,766	54,329	51,736	61,814

62. The dates on which demand statements were submitted to the Deputy Commissioners are given below:—

CANAL DIVISION.	BRITISH DISTRICT.		Kharif.	Rabi.
	Zillah.	Tahsil.		
Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals	Lahore	Kasur Chunián	} 24th Dec. 1880	} 29th March 1881
	Montgomery	Dipálpur Pákpattan		
			} 18th Dec. 1880.	} 5th April 1881

63. The measurements in the Lahore District were commenced about the same time as last year, but completed about 15 days later, and that for the Montgomery District was begun about the same time, and the announcement of the kharif demand was about a month, and for the rabi about four days later than last year.

64. The value of the crops grown under irrigation is estimated at R 27,54,897.

65. The following statement shows the rain-fall at some of the principal stations:—

MONTHS.		LAHORE DISTRICT.	MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.	
		At Mánoke.	At Dipálpur.	At Pákpattan.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April 1880 . . . . .		...	...	...
May "		1.25	...	...
June "		3.03	2.10	2.40
July "		2.96	0.20	1.90
August " . . . . .		...	...	0.80
September "		0.10	...	...
TOTAL		8.24	2.30	4.90
October " . . . . .		...	...	...
November " . . . . .		...	...	...
December "		1.15	0.30	0.20
January 1881		0.03	...	...
February "		1.10	0.90	0.80
March "		1.70	1.90	1.20
TOTAL		3.98	3.10	2.30
GRAND TOTAL {		1880-81	12.22	5.40
		1879-80	14.90	6.40
DIFFERENCE			-2.68	+1.80

66. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce :—

Class.	CROPS.	AREA IN ACRES.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Rate in bazar per rupee.	Estimated value of produce.
		Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	R
KHARIF.								
I	Rice	20,645	56	20,701	23 0 0	476.123	20 0 0	9,52,246
	Gardens	31	6	37	R 36 per acre	...	...	1,332
	Chillies	26	31	57	58 3 0	174	7 0 0	994
	TOTAL I	20,702	93	20,795	...	...	...	9,54,572
II	Cotton	6,963	1,478	8,441	3 0 0	25,323	0 10 0	1,01,292
	Melons	18	4	22	R 36 per acre	...	...	792
	Sugar-cane	96	13	109	17 0 0	1,863	0 25 0	2,965
	Til	4,162	579	4,741	2 0 0	9,482	0 10 0	37,928
	Hemp	81	12	93	3 0 0	279	0 8 0	1,395
	TOTAL II	11,320	2,086	13,406	...	...	...	1,44,372
III	Makai	4,477	1,385	5,862	4 0 0	23,448	0 20 0	46,896
	Jowar	4,034	1,834	5,868	4 0 0	23,472	0 23 0	40,821
	Bajra	383	84	467	4 0 0	1,868	0 26 0	2,874
	Kungni	5,800	1,523	7,323	3 0 0	21,969	0 27 0	32,547
	China	77	26	103	3 0 0	309	0 27 0	458
	Mung	251	9	260	3 0 0	780	0 18 0	1,733
	Mash	1,208	43	1,251	3 0 0	3,753	0 20 0	7,506
	Moth	2,146	159	2,305	3 0 0	6,615	0 23 0	11,504
	Charri	19,409	2,592	22,001	R 18-4 per acre	...	...	4,23,519
	Sowank	50	8	58	...	174	0 32 0	217
	Mehdi	5	31	36	Not given by Deputy Commissioner.			
	TOTAL III	37,740	7,694	45,434	...	...	...	5,68,075
IV	Vegetables	45	25	70	R 10 per acre	...	...	700
	Tobacco	23	11	34	3 0 0	102	0 7 0	583
	Plantations	26	...	26	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL IV	94	36	130	...	...	...	1,283
V	Fallow land	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Grass and waban	470	2	472	R 3 per acre	...	...	1,416
	TOTAL V	479	2	481	...	...	...	1,416
	TOTAL KHARIF	70,335	9,911	80,246	...	...	...	16,69,718
RABI.								
IV	Wheat	47,056	463	47,519	7 0 0	332,633	0 20 0	6,65,266
	Barley	2,736	35	2,771	9 0 0	24,939	0 27 0	36,947
	Gram	6,359	24	6,383	10 0 0	63,830	0 20 0	1,27,660
	Mixed grains	11,647	6	11,653	10 0 0	116,530	0 23 0	2,02,661
	Sarshaf	3,773	453	4,226	4 0 0	16,904	0 16 0	42,260
	Mothra	49	...	49	3 0 0	147	0 24 0	245
	Choral	215	1	216	4 0 0	864	0 32 0	1,080
	Zira	198	...	198	2 0 0	396	0 4 0	8,960
	Poppy	51	...	51	3 0 0	158	0 5 0	1,224
	Miscellaneous	51	9	60	4 0 0	240	0 25 0	384
	TOTAL IV	72,135	991	73,126	...	...	...	10,81,697
V	Grass and waban	1,161	3	1,164	R 3 per acre	...	...	3,492
	TOTAL RABI	73,296	994	74,290	...	...	...	10,85,179
	GRAND TOTAL	143,631	10,905	154,536	...	...	...	27,54,897

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

67. The amount of the Capital Account at the end of the year was R1,10,249, being R2,516 less than at the end of the previous year. This was due to a reduction of the suspense balances.

69. The Revenue Account is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.	
	R			R
Extensions and improvements	812	Water-rates		80
Maintenance and repairs	86,222	Miscellaneous		8,383
Establishment—		Contribution from Zar-i-nāgha		74,972
Direction	47,040	Value of statute labor		<u>2,98,927</u>
Executive	38,940		TOTAL .	3,80,362
Medical	955			
Revenue	3,311			
Fees on collection	<u>1,555</u>			
	91,801			
Tools and Plant	748		R.	
Statute labor	<u>2,98,927</u>	Land revenue for current year	8,09,687	
		Arrears on account of land assign-		
		ed to Jāgirdārs	<u>2,55,020</u>	5,64,707
TOTAL .	4,78,010			
BOOK CHARGES.				
Leave and pension allowances	<u>8,717</u>			
Total working expenses	4,86,727			
Balance profit	4,58,342			
or R 415'73 per cent. on Capital invested.				
GRAND TOTAL .	9,45,069		GRAND TOTAL .	9,45,069

69. From the above it would appear that the balance of profit was Rs1,58,342, or Rs415.73 per cent. on the Capital invested, or after deducting the interest charge Rs4,908, or 411.28 per cent. But this includes the adjustment of accounts for assigned lands, the arrears of which amount to Rs2,55,020. Deducting this amount, the profit after paying the interest charge is 179.97 per cent., and the total sum at credit of the canals after paying all charges is Rs40,56,834.

70. With regard to the Zar-i-naghā expenditure, extensions and improvements, R912 was for making maps of the canals; maintenance and repairs cost R74,660, or R29,839 in excess of that of the previous year; this was due to the necessity for excavating new heads to the Muhammadwāh, Buktūwāh and Bihishtīwāh, a branch of the Sardār wāh.

71. The amount of imperial repairs was Rs11,562, or Rs202 more than in the previous year. This is principally the cost of maintenance of the Chenab bunds.

72. In the Establishment charges there is an increase on the previous year of R48,896 under Direction. This is due to the Examiner in the last year having omitted to take into account the value of the Chher labor supplied by the irrigating community when distributing these charges. There is a decrease of R4,535 on Executive, due principally to the officers being in lower grades of the Department.

73. In the miscellaneous revenue there is a decrease of R1,010, due to a less sale of timber and produce from the canal banks, the detail is shown in a table attached.

74. There is an increase in the land revenue credit. Omitting the arrears of assigned land revenue, the amount is Rs.9,687, against Rs.5,777 last year, or Rs.3,910 in excess. This is due to the remissions for failure of supply being less, and to some arrears being collected. The amount of remission for the year was Rs.992.

75. The value of the statute labor shown in the account consists of \$1,94,231, the value under the new settlement, and \$1,04,696 arrears of the previous year.

7^a. The following table shows a comparison of the items of miscellaneous revenue for the last five years :—

ITEMS.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
V.—Receipts from plantations . . .	R 55	R 136	R 95	R 18	R 52
VI.— Ditto other canal produce . . .	4,871	6,874	6,049	5,894	7,572
IX.—Rent from buildings . . .	174	...	...	45	15
X.—Fines . . .	432	16	105	344	182
XI.—Miscellaneous . . .	851	967	847	272	52
TOTAL .	6,383	7,803	6,086	6,569	7,843

77. The Zar-i-nagha account is as follows:—

The balance on 1st April 1880, as per revenue report, was	2,92,778
Deduct remissions and fees to Lambardars and Patwaris	17,400
	2,75,378
Deduct expenditure—	
1 A.—Extensions and improvements	312
1 B.—Maintenance and repairs	74,660
11.—Fees to Lambardars and Patwaris	1,179
	76,151
BALANCE	1,99,227
ADD REALIZED DURING THE YEAR	40,431
TOTAL ON 1st APRIL 1881	2,39,658

It will be seen that assistance was given to the cultivators to the extent of Rs26,186 in excess of the fines levied.

78. The following gives a detailed comparison of the attendance of laborers in the last two years:—

	1880-81.			1879-80.			DIFFERENCE.	
	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	Sutlej.	Chenab.	TOTAL.	More.	Less.
Called out	392,680	181,979	574,659	349,592	193,227	542,819	31,840	—
Present	307,673	142,412	450,085	283,881	149,161	433,042	17,043	—
To Panchayats	16,797	10,828	27,625	16,681	11,469	28,050	—	425
TOTAL	324,470	153,240	477,710	300,462	160,630	461,092	16,618	—
Actually absent	68,210	28,739	96,949	49,190	32,597	81,727	15,222	—

79. The percentage of absentees was 16·9, against 15·1 in the previous year. The following table shows a comparison of the percentages for the last five years. If the percentage of absentees continues to increase, it will probably be necessary to raise the amount of fine for non-attendance.

YEARS.	Present.	Remitted.	Absent.	Fines, in rupees.	REMARKS.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
1880-81	78·3	4·8	16·9	48,474	
1879-80	79·77	5·17	15·06	40,864	
1878-79	78·72	4·74	16·54	48,305	
1877-78	78·94	5·87	15·19	36,127	
1876-77	78·63	6·04	15·43	35,755	

80. The value of the labor supplied was—

Sutlej Canals	R 1,15,377
Chenab Canals	53,405
Zar-i-nagha or fines on absentees	1,68,782
Share of land revenue	48,474
Water-rates	3,09,687
	80

Actual cost to cultivators . . . 5,27,023

or for 299,284 acres nearly 1·76 per acre.

The cost last year was 1·71 or a little less. No comparison can be made with previous years, as the new land assessment only came into force in 1879-80.

81 The areas of the principal crops irrigated are given below for the last five years. There is an increase in all except the turnips.

	AREAS IN ACRES IRRIGATED IN				
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
Indigo	34,612	6,891	41,474	69,322	54,862
Cotton	32,496	25,290	37,806	28,280	24,178
Rice	16,691	10,169	12,605	9,197	8,100
Sugarcane	8,098	2,924	3,295	3,473	3,178
Millet	49,960	36,017	45,293	39,307	40,316
Wheat	98,678	89,898	89,188	51,686	60,423
Turnips	22,187	24,836	20,419	23,894	20,046

82. The areas irrigated and the proportion of flow to lift irrigation is shown in the following table for the last five years:—

	1880-81.		1879-80.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1876-77.	
	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.	Area in acres.	Per cent.
Flow	235,212	78.6	221,747	82.7	270,785	81.7	226,599	79.6	236,693	82.9
Lift	64,072	21.4	46,293	17.3	60,845	18.3	58,081	20.4	48,952	17.1
TOTAL	299,284	...	268,040	...	331,639	...	284,680	...	285,645	...

The total irrigation is 31,244 acres in excess of last year, and slightly in excess of all the last four years, except 1878-79. Considering the state of the rivers which were extremely low in August and September, this is very satisfactory.

83. The measurements were this year made by the Civil Establishment of Patwáris, R1,555 being given them as fees, and the total cost including the check measurements was R2,413 against R2,900 in the previous year.

84. The following statement shows rain-fall at principal stations in the Mooltan District:—

NAME OF MONTH.		Mooltan.	Shuja-bad.	Mailsi.	Lodhrán.	Sarai Sidhu.	REMARKS.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
April 1880 . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...
May "		1.3	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.4	
June "		1.7	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.3	
July "		0.3	...	...	0.4	...	
August "		0.6	0.4	0.3	...	...
September " . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		3.9	1.6	4.6	1.9	0.7	
October 1880 . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...
November "		0.5	0.3	0.1	...	0.3	
December " . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...
January 1881		0.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	
February "		1.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.2	
March " . . . . .		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1.7	0.9	1.9	1.1	2.7	
GRAND TOTAL { 1880-81		5.6	2.5	6.5	3.0	3.4	
1879-80		3.7	1.6	2.9	1.9	5.6	
Difference		+ 1.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.6	+ 1.1	- 2.1	

85. The following statement shows the area irrigated, and the value of the crops grown was R93,01,240:—

	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.		Bazar rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R	
KHARIF—								
CLASS I—								
Sugar-cane . . . . .	...	...	3,098	137 0 0	...	...	...	4,24,426
CLASS II—								
Rice . . . . .	...	...	16,691	11 20 0	191,946 0 0	0 7 10	10,06,932	
Gardens . . . . .	...	...	596	R 20 0 0	...	...	11,920	
TOTAL CLASS II . . . . .	...	...	17,287	...	...	...	10,18,852	
CLASS III—								
Fibres—Cotton . . . . .	...	...	32,496	5 0 0	162,480 0 0	0 2 10	24,75,866	
Hemp . . . . .	...	...	1	6 0 0	6 0 0	0 14 0	17	
Dyes, Drugs & Spices—Indigo . . . . .	...	...	34,612	0 12 0	10,383 24 0	0 0 6 1	10,63,281	
Chillies . . . . .	...	...	61	R 20 0 0	...	...	1,220	
Mehndi . . . . .	...	...	76	10 0 0	760 0 0	0 20 0	1,520	
Oil-seed—Til . . . . .	...	...	6,453	4 0 0	25,812 0 0	0 12 0	86,040	
Miscellaneous—Vegetables . . . . .	...	...	249	R 20 0 0	...	...	4,980	
TOTAL CLASS III . . . . .	...	...	73,948	...	...	...	86,32,944	

	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.		Bazar rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.
	Flow.	Lift.	Total.					
KHARIF—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R	
CLASS IV—								
Cereals—Jowār (Great Millet)	49,960	6 20 0	924,740 0 0	0 16 13	7,72,616	
Bājra (Spiked Millet)	13,338	7 0 0	93,368 0 0	0 15 8	2,40,944	
Swānk	1,119	5 20 0	6,154 20 0	0 20 0	12,369	
Kangui	562	6 0 0	3,372 0 0	0 26 0	5,188	
Maize (Indian corn)	225	R23 0 0	...	...	5,175	
Pulses—China	1,262	9 0 0	11,358 0 0	0 16 0	28,795	
Māsh	105	4 0 0	420 0 0	0 11 0	1,527	
Moth	352	5 0 0	1,760 0 0	0 16 0	4,670	
Mung	320	3 20 0	1,120 0 0	0 14 9	3,076	
Miscellaneous crops	334	Nearly R 8-10 per acre.	...	...	2,873	
TOTAL CLASS IV	67,577	...	...	...	10,76,502	
RABI—								
CLASS II—								
Gardens	62	R20 0 0	...	...	1,240	
CLASS III—								
Cereals—Wheat	98,678	8 0 0	789,424 0 0	0 13 0	24,28,997	
Barley	2,976	8 0 0	23,808 0 0	0 22 0	43,287	
Drugs, &c.—Tobacco	526	9 20 0	4,997 0 0	0 6 0	33,313	
Chillies	2	R20 0 0	...	...	40	
Oil-seeds—Sarson	17	4 20 0	76 20 0	0 13 0	235	
Til	5	4 0 0	20 0 0	0 12 0	67	
Pulses—China	664	9 0 0	5,976 0 0	0 16 0	14,740	
Miscellaneous—Turnips	22,187	R20 0 0	...	...	4,43,740	
Oasri	2,985	5 0 0	14,925 0 0	0 28 0	21,321	
Methra	1,351	5 0 0	6,755 0 0	0 32 0	8,444	
Vegetables	456	R20 0 0	...	...	9,120	
Carrots	55	R20 0 0	...	...	1,100	
TOTAL CLASS III	129,902	...	...	...	30,04,604	
CLASS IV—								
Pulses—Gram	3,869	12 0 0	46,428 0 0	0 18 0	1,03,173	
Pear	2,744	6 0 0	16,464 0 0	0 23 0	29,693	
Masur	268	5 0 0	1,340 0 0	0 20 0	2,680	
Drugs, &c.—Dhaniah	31	4 0 0	124 0 0	0 11 0	451	
Miscellaneous crops	498	R 15-8 per acre	...	...	7,735	
TOTAL CLASS IV	7,410	...	...	...	1,42,672	
TOTAL RABI	137,374	...	...	...	31,48,516	
GRAND TOTAL	299,284	...	...	...	93,01,240	

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

86. The Capital Account at the end of the year amounted to R7,11,346, being R43 less than at the end of the previous year, owing to reduction in the suspense balances.

87. The Revenue Account is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.		R	RECEIPTS.		R
Extensions and Improvements		5,047	Clearance rate collected		55,743
Maintenance and Repairs		98,000	Miscellaneous		6,907
	R				
Establishment, Direction	—8,821			TOTAL	62,650
Ditto, Executive	43,619				
Ditto, Medical	881		Land Revenue		1,57,953
Ditto, Revenue	11,717				
Ditto, Fees on collection	2,523				
Ditto, Plantations	488				
		50,885			
Tools and Plant		508			
	TOTAL	1,50,940			
BOOK CHARGES.					
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue		2,764			
Leave and pension allowances		11,328			
		14,092			
Total working expenses		1,65,032			
Balance, Revenue, being 7·81 per cent. on Capital invested		55,571			
GRAND TOTAL		2,20,003	GRAND TOTAL		2,20,003

88. The interest charge for the year is Rs1,128, so that the net balance of profit after meeting all charges is 3·44 per cent., and the unpaid balance of interest at the end of the year, Rs4,21,594.

89. The amount of credits on account of land revenue assigned to the jágirdárs for the year, Rs16,779, has been included in the accounts; but the arrears, Rs98,525, were not ascertained definitely until too late. They will be credited next year.

90. The extensions and improvements of the year consisted principally in the purchase of the Dhorj Canal for Rs5,000. I am not sure whether this should not have been charged to Capital, but generally all improvements costing Rs5,000 or less are charged against Revenue.

91. The expenditure on repairs was Rs76,988 less than in the previous year, owing to less damage being done by the floods. Of this sum Rs4,779 was the cost of repairs to embankments.

92. The cost of establishment was less than that of the previous year by Rs66,687, but this is due to the adjustment of the charge for direction, which was last year excessive, because of the omission by the Examiner of the charge on the chher labour when allotting the charges for direction. Still there was a reduction in the charge for Executive establishment amounting to Rs8,805.

93. The clearance rates were raised during the year from Rs45,000 to Rs54,000, as the former sum was insufficient. The expenditure of the year was—

	R
Half cost of excavation	35,995
Ditto of establishment on surveys	1,328
Ditto of repairs to bunds	843
Whole of establishment on distribution	1,936
Half cost of measurement establishment	772
	<u>40,874</u>

Profit Rs18,126. This reduces the loss of Government up to date to Rs37,792, but there is still a balance uncollected amounting to Rs54,665.

94. There is an increase of the miscellaneous revenue of Rs1,467 over the previous year, but the real increase is only Rs1,220, as Rs3,247 is on account of the share of produce on the Massúwah Canal which was last year included in the clearance rates. There is an increase under fines of Rs600, due to the many breaches of regulation which always occur in a year of low supply in the canals.

95. The share of land revenue is Rs1,57,953. Of this Rs16,779 is the amount of credit on account of jágir lands, so that the true land revenue is only Rs1,41,174, which is Rs1,915 in excess of that of the previous year.

96. The area irrigated in the last five years has been as follows :—

1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
164,385	144,337	208,898	171,604	166,574

Comparison between the irrigated area of the year and that in previous year is given below :—

Crops.	1880-81.	1881-82.	TOTAL.
Kharif	121,075	96,611	+ 24,464
Rabi	43,310	47,726	- 4,416
TOTAL	164,385	144,337	20,048

97. The increase to the area irrigated during the kharif is due to the early rise of the river, much of this was endangered by the low level in July and subsequent months when the river was 2·70, 3·87 and 1·79 feet, respectively, below the average; but a rise between the 6th and 16th of September averted the loss of any of the crops.

98. The rain-fall was more than in the previous year. A comparison for the last five years is shown below for three of the principal stations :—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Sanghar	4·2	4·0	12·8	7·0	7·3
Dera Gházi Khan	5·50	2·95	9·37	6·1	8·2
Rájapur	1·70	0·5	4·8	2·3	1·3

99. The area of the principal crops grown is shown below for the last four years :—

Crops.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Jowár and Bájra (Millets)	44,738	33,460	33,117	24,203
Wheat	41,451	45,876	62,402	37,379
Cotton	30,103	24,250	22,643	35,158
Indigo	10,815	5,598	6,697	28,711
Rice	12,976	11,197	10,143	11,245

It will be seen there was a large increase over the previous year in the millets, cotton and indigo, but a falling-off in the wheat, a rabi crop.

100. The following table shows the area watered by each canal during the last three years :—

No.	NAME OF CANAL.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.
1	Masudwah	2,842	2,305	2,588
2	Manka	77,710	19,880	29,824
3	Kot Daud	3,936	3,728	3,165
4	Shoria	33,138	29,667	27,487
5	Kasturi	17,633	15,610	15,250
6	Dhingana	20,497	19,120	19,025
7	Chibri	4,210	5,640	7,290
8	Sahiba	10,927	8,812	11,571
9	Gandwala	3,664	2,721	2,892
10	Sohan	7,824	7,156	7,534
11	Nar	7,186	4,623	10,243
12	Dhundi	13,134	14,806	20,432
13	Kutab	7,046	5,692	5,916
14	Kadra	4,728	4,567	3,307
TOTAL		164,385	144,337	166,524

101. The percentage of flow to lift irrigation for the last three years is given below, from which it will be seen that it does not alter much, though from the low supply in the canals a larger increase in the percentage of lift might have been anticipated.

	KHARIF.			PERCENTAGE.		RABI.			PERCENTAGE.	
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Flow.	Lift.	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.	Flow.	Lift.
1880-81	108,834	12,241	121,075	89.9	10.1	39,702	3,608	43,310	91.6	8.4
1879-80	87,718	8,893	96,611	90.8	9.2	45,786	1,940	47,726	95.9	4.1
1878-79	125,635	11,810	137,445	91.4	8.6	69,056	2,387	71,443	96.7	3.3

102. The measurements were conducted by District Patwaris, and the rates per 100 acres, for the last seven years were—

Years.	Per cent.
1880-81	2.48
1879-80	2.62
1878-79	2.23
1877-78	2.18
1876-77	2.49
1875-76	2.54
1874-75	2.34

The measurements were commenced on the 1st September, and completed by the 30th December or 120 days, against 116 of last year; the work was delayed by the census operations.

103. The cost of preparing the Revenue papers during the year was 0.19 per 100 acres the same as last year.

104. The following statement shows the rain-fall at the principal stations in the Dera Ghazi Khan District :—

MONTHS.		Sanghar.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Jampur.	Rajanpur.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
April	1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
May	"	0.6	...	...	...
June	"	0.5	2.7	...	0.3
July	"	0.3	0.35	1.5	...
August	"	0.2	1.00	...	...
September	"	0.6	...	0.1	...
TOTAL		2.2	4.05	1.6	0.3
October	1880 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
November	" . . . . .	...	...	...	...
December	"	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.2
January	1881 . . . . .	...	...	...	...
February	"	0.5	0.3	...	0.8
March	"	0.7	0.85	0.7	0.4
TOTAL		2.0	1.35	1.7	1.4
GRAND TOTAL { 1880-81		4.2	5.50	3.3	1.7
{ 1879-80		4.0	2.95	0.5	0.5
Difference—More		0.2	2.55	2.8	1.2

105. The following are the areas irrigated, and estimated value of the produce was R76,44,001 :—

NAMES OF CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED.		TOTAL.	Produce per acre.	Total produce.	Average rate per rupee.	Total value of produce.	REMARKS.
	Flow.	Lift.						
KHARIF— Class I— Sugar-cane	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R.	
	52-24	5-62	57-86	80 0 0	4,628 32 0	1 10 0	3,708	
CLASS II— Gardens Cereals—Rice	407-41 12,857-34	16-80 118-17	417-21 12,975-51	30 0 0 12 0 0	12,516 12 0 155,708 4 12½	0 6 0 0 5 0	83,442 12,45,649	
	13,267-75	134-97	13,392-72	...	...	...	13,29,091	
CLASS III— Fibres—Cotton Dyes, Drugs and Spices—Indigo Mehndi Chillies Oil-seeds Till Miscellaneous—Vegetables	27,165-86 10,683-16 13-32 5-75 4,967-3 315-03	2,938-83 132-15 0-71 19-25 74-27 35-88	30,102-69 10,815-31 14-03 74-00 511-10 357-91	2 0 0 0 20 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 30 0 0	60,205 15 3½ 5,407 28 3½ 14 1 3½ 296 0 0 2,555 9 0 10,527 12 0	0 2 4 0 0 8 0 5 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 2 8 0	10,70,318 4,32,613 112 5,520 17,633 4,755	
	38,668-85	3,199-09	41,867-94	...	...	...	15,30,781	
TOTAL								

Class IV— Cereals—Jowar . Bajra . Savank . China, &c. . Pulses—Moth . Mung . Grass .	26,877.07	5,823.14	32,700.21	10 0 0	327,002 4 0	0 9 0	14,533.42
	10,432.35	1,605.84	12,038.19	10 0 0	120,381 36 0	0 10 4	4,697.83
	775.85	50.44	826.29	10 0 0	8,262 36 0	0 14 4	23,194
	63.87	121.25	185.12	5 0 0	925 24 0	0 20 0	1,851
	237.11	1.33	238.44	6 0 0	1,430 25 94	0 11 0	5,292
	247.12	0.40	247.52	6 0 0	1,435 4 13	0 8 4	720
	7,067.11	691.67	7,758.78	100 0 0	777,878 0 0	2 0 0	3,88,939
TOTAL	45,720.48	8,294.07	54,014.55	.....	.....	.....	23,43,033
Class V— Fallow lands .	11,134.84	697.52	11,742.36	.....	.....	.....	...
	108,834.16	12,241.27	121,075.43	.....	.....	.....	52,06,606
TOTAL KHARIF							
Class III— Rabi. Cereals—Wheat . Oil-seeds—Sanson . Drugs and Spices—Poppy . Tobacco . Miscellaneous—Turnips .	38,111.62	3,339.54	41,451.16	16 0 0	663,218 22 64	0 11 4	23,58,110
	225.26	4.26	229.52	8 0 0	1,836 6 64	0 10 0	7,345
	...	1.86	1.86	5 0 0	9 12 0	0 3 0	186
	58.13	18.40	76.53	10 0 0	761 12 0	0 5 0	6,980
	775.07	228.21	1,003.28	50 0 0	50,164 0 0	2 0 0	25,082
TOTAL	39,170.08	3,591.87	42,761.95	.....	.....	.....	23,96,813
Class IV— Pulses—Gram . Muttier (Peas) .	337.62	3.85	341.47	20 0 0	6,829 16 0	0 9 8	98,755
	194.21	12.72	206.93	20 0 0	4,138 24 0	0 14 0	11,825
	531.83	16.57	548.40	.....	.....	.....	40,580
	39,701.91	3,608.44	43,310.35	.....	.....	.....	24,37,393
	148,536.07	15,849.71	164,385.78	.....	.....	.....	76,44,001
TOTAL							
TOTAL RABI							
GRAND TOTAL							

MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

106. These are Inundation Canals from the rivers Chenab and Indus which were formerly maintained by the District authorities, and were only taken over by this Department at the commencement of this year.

107. This is the first regular report on them, and is incomplete, as the canal revenue due has not yet been credited by the Financial Commissioner. There is no Capital expenditure, and the maintenance is carried out by *chkar* labor provided by the people under the terms of the settlement, in the same manner as on the Mooltan Canals, but there is an item of Rs. 735 in the suspense accounts pending the adjustment of the accounts.

108. The following is the Revenue account according to the Provincial accounts:—

EXPENDITURE.		R	RECEIPTS.		R
Maintenance and Repairs		\$20	Miscellaneous		25
Establishment, Direction	8,490		Statute labor		92,150
Ditto Executive	17,332				
Ditto Revenue	10,869				
		86,631			
Tools and Plant		16			
Statute labor		92,150			
			TOTAL		92,175
		1,29,117			
BOOK CHARGES.					
Leave and pension allowances	6,103		Balance, loss		43,045
GRAND TOTAL		1,35,220	GRAND TOTAL		1,35,220

109. But the Superintending Engineer gives the items of income which will have to be credited in the accounts of the ensuing year as—

Receipts from Plantations	R
Canal produce	1,146
Fines	1,450
Sundry collections	508
	568

Indirect income obtained from Financial Commissioner, share of land revenue	Total Miscellaneous	3,692
		1,83,729
that taking these as the assessments the profit would be Rs. 44,000	GRAND TOTAL	1,87,421

So that taking these as the assessments the profit would be **Rs. 41,376.**

110. Endeavours will be made to bring the accounts into order during the ensuing year, but as not only have the canals only been lately transferred to this department, but as an attempt is being made to work more directly with the Civil Officers of the District than is done elsewhere, it has not been possible as yet to adjust the procedure.

111. The Fine or Zar-i-núgha Fund has also not yet been adjusted; the following is the Executive Engineer's Statement:—

Balance on 1st April	R
Assessments of the year	20,000
	20,866
Balance on 1st April 1882	
2 (The area irrigated)	40,866

112. The area irrigated was 239,906 acres, against 180,823 in 1879-80, 210,206 in 1878-79, showing an increase of 59,083 acres over that in the previous year.

114. The area of some of the principal crops are

114. The area of some of the principal crops grown was—

Sugarcane	4,618 acres.
Rice	37,128 "
Cotton	25,638 "
Wheat	69,449 "

115. The value of the crops is estimated at ₱65,82,942.

116. The following table shows the rain-fall at three of the principal stations in the district:—

MONTHS.		Muzaffargarh.	Sandwan.	Alipur.	REMARKS.
April	1880	...	...	...
May	"	...	...	...
June	"	...	...	...
July	"	0.8	0.6	1.4	
August	"	...	0.1	...	
September	"	...	0.5	...	
TOTAL		0.8	1.2	1.4	
October	1880	...	...	...
November	"	...	...	...
December	"	0.5	0.2	...	
January	1881	...	...	...
February	"	0.9	0.4	2.1	
March	"	0.5	1.0	0.8	
TOTAL		1.9	1.6	2.9	
GRAND TOTAL		2.7	2.8	4.3	

117. The following are the areas irrigated and estimated value of produce :—

NAMES OF CROPS.	AREA IRRIGATED.			Produce per acre.	Estimated produce.	Average rate in bazar per rupee.	Total value.
	Flow.	Lift.	TOTAL.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	R
KHARIF—							
CLASS I—							
Sugarcane	4,618	17 20 0	80,815 0 0	0 8 0	4,04,075
TOTAL CLASS I	4,618	...	...	...	4,04,075
CLASS II—							
Rice	37,128	13 0 0	482,644 0 0	0 9 0	21,45,178
Gardens	216	R 200 per acre.	...	...	43,200
TOTAL CLASS II	37,344	...	...	...	21,88,373
CLASS III—							
Fibre—Cotton	25,638	3 10 0	83,328 0 0	0 5 0	6,60,584
Dyes, Drugs & Spices—Indigo	16,072	0 12 0	4,822 0 0	0 0 7	4,40,832
Chillies	83	9 10 0	768 0 0	0 2 1	15,380
Oil-seed (Til)	1,623	3 0 0	4,869 0 0	0 10 0	19,470
Miscellaneous—Vegetables	107	R 34 per acre.	...	...	8,688
TOTAL CLASS III	43,523	...	...	...	11,45,890
CLASS IV—							
Cereals—Jowar (Great Millet)	13,132	7 5 0	93,565 0 0	0 10 0	3,74,200
Bajra (Spiked Millet)	14,718	8 0 0	117,744 0 0	0 20 0	2,35,498
Kungui	182	6 10 0	1,137 0 0	0 5 0	9,096
Maize (Indian Corn)	2	40 0 0	80 0 0	0 8 0	400
Miscellaneous crops	9,861	About 8 annas per acre.	...	...	4,930
TOTAL CLASS IV	37,895	...	...	...	6,24,174
TOTAL KHARIF	123,380	...	...	...	43,62,512
RABI—							
CLASS III—							
Cereals—Wheat	69,449	8 20 0	590,316 0 0	0 17 0	13,88,979
Barley	1,651	9 0 0	14,859 0 0	0 25 0	23,774
Drugs, &c.—Tobacco	47	8 0 0	376 0 0	0 7 0	2,149
Poppy	13	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 0 4	8,533
Oil-seed—Sesoon	1	5 20 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	14
Miscellaneous—Turnips	6,419	95 10 0	611,410 0 0	1 20 0	4,07,907
Vegetables	133	R 34 per acre.	...	...	4,522
Carrots	22	59 0 0	1,298 0 0	2 30 0	472
TOTAL CLASS III	77,735	...	...	...	18,36,050
CLASS IV—							
Pulses—Gram	6,823	5 10 0	35,821 0 0	0 17 0	84,284
Fallow lands	14,462	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	17,500	4 0 0	70,024 0 0	0 10 0	2,80,096
TOTAL CLASS IV	38,791	...	...	...	3,64,380
TOTAL RABI	116,526	...	...	...	22,00,430
GRAND TOTAL	239,906	...	...	...	65,62,942

The rates for Mooltan are taken for the above.

SHAHPUR CANALS.

118. There was no change in the Capital account during the year. The amount is R40,739.

119. The collections of the year amounted to R7,597. The maintenance charges to R 8,847, and the charge for interest to R1,749, so that there was a profit of 1-84 per cent. excluding, and a loss of 2-45 per cent. including, the interest charge.

120. The balance at credit of the canals at the end of year was R20,217.

121. The area irrigated was 9,135 acres, against 4,487 in the previous year; this was due to the slightly better level of the river. In August many of the canals were dry, but a subsequent rise provided irrigation for the rabi crops.

122. The annexed statement gives the result of the past five years for the canals under the charge of this department:—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
<i>Water rate.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Station Canal	14,807	8,550	12,914	11,17	12,044
Sahiwal "	2,712	1,224	2,272	894	1,604
MacNabb "	917	911	354	...	...
TOTAL	18,436	10,685	15,540	12,067	13,648
<i>Area irrigated.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Station Canal	6,298	3,465	6,843	4,051	7,105
Sahiwal "	2,132	822	1,572	1,527	2,018
MacNabb "	705	200	774	...	...
TOTAL	9,135	4,487	9,189	5,578	9,123
<i>Average rate per acre.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Station Canal	2 5 7	2 7 6	1 14 2	2 12 1	1 11 2
Sahiwal "	1 4 4	1 7 10	1 7 1	0 9 5	0 12 8
MacNabb "	1 4 9	1 8 10	0 7 3	...	...

123. The principal crops grown have been—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1876-77.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cotton	2,498	521	5,453	3,667	4,050
Jowár	1,584	518	1,087	659	1,466
Wheat	2,756	1,849	1,728	916	1,739
Gram	518	670	861	59	670
Sugar cane	31	8	12	...	...
Total area irrigated	9,135	4,487	9,189	5,578	9,123
Value of crops	R 1,47,695	R 57,965	R 66,785	R 53,711	R 89,058

124. These canals are managed entirely by the District authorities, but an Assistant Engineer was deputed for a time to report on them, and it is proposed to send him in the ensuing season to advise the Deputy Commissioner regarding the necessary improvements.

125. The value of the crops grown was R1,47,695; a table giving the details is annexed.

NAME OF CROP.	AREA IRRIGATED BY								Probable value of the harvest produced.
	Station Canal.		Sahiwal Canal.		MacNabb Canal.		TOTAL.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>R. P.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>R. P.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>R. P.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>R. P.</i>	<i>R</i>
Cotton	1,943	3 20	461	1 9	92	2 18	2,497	3 7	49,940
Jowár	729	3 12	734	2 33	119	3 36	1,584	2 1	15,840
Bajra	832	3 2	97	2 0	158	3 31	1,089	0 33	10,890
Moth	62	3 12	43	3 31	10	1 0	117	0 3	2,340
Grass	121	1 27	175	1 44	...	...	296	3 21	296
Sesamum	35	3 29	2	3 15	8	2 9	42	1 13	2,520
Sugarcane	22	3 25	7	2 26	...	...	30	2 11	3,000
Vegetables	115	3 23	15	2 15	1	3 29	133	1 26	1,334
Wheat	2,189	0 35	305	3 36	311	1 5	2,756	1 36	55,120
Gram	270	0 6	243	2 0	4	3 31	518	1 37	5,180
Barley	4	0 5	3	1 5	...	...	7	1 10	50
Túramfra	3	1 24	...	...	...	...	3	1 24	20
Makai	1	1 29	6	2 0	1	1 7	9	0 36	135
Mung	10	0 30	2	0 38	...	...	12	1 28	240
Swánk	0	0 23	8	1 5	...	...	8	1 28	80
Red-pepper (mirch) . . . . .	...	...	2	1 13	...	...	2	1 13	250
Rice	0	1 27	14	1 34	...	...	14	3 21	350
Tobacco . . . . .	...	...	2	2 16	0	0 30	2	3 6	74
China	3	1 8	4	0 13	...	...	7	1 21	36
TOTAL	6,297	2 16	2,132	1 3	704	3 36	9,134	3 15	1,47,695

H. W. GULLIVER, MAJOR-GENERAL, R.E.,

Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab

Dated 10th January 1882.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and to end of the year 1880-81,—the Revenue Accounts being based on the Assessments of the year 1880-81.

ANALYSIS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY.				GROSS ASSESSMENT.				WORKING EXPENSES.				Net Revenue.	Charges for interest.	Profit.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		AREA IRRIGATED.		
	During 1880-81.		To end of 1880-81.		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	R.	R.				R.	R.		R.	R.
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.																	Indirect.	Total.
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																				
Productive Public Works.																				
Doab Canal	5,80	429	6,229	1,40,54,831	11,91,775	3,37,303	15,19,078	3,97,323	34,785	4,22,718	10,96,350	6,72,840	+ 704	+ 272	4,51,050					
Eastern Jumna Canal	4,97,092	25,881	5,22,973	74,16,374	9,57,387	1,02,852	10,39,699	3,73,856	34,919	4,08,554	6,21,415	3,72,554	+ 793	+ 381	2,63,531					
Total	5,02,892	26,310	5,29,202	2,23,71,025	21,09,162	4,39,656	25,48,757	7,61,359	69,013	8,30,372	17,17,765	9,95,394	+ 734	+ 309	6,98,631					
Irrigation and Navigation.																				
Upper Satlej Foundation Canals	— 743	—	— 743	8,22,800	31,022	1,46,021	1,80,043	85,788	4,698	90,426	90,426	23,522	+ 1950	+ 1183	1,54,536					
Lower Satlej and Cheasab Foundation Canals	— 2,510	—	— 2,510	1,07,708	2,75,750	3,09,667	5,86,437	4,78,010	3,717	4,84,727	98,710	4,903	+ 8953	+ 6849	2,04,284					
Upper Foundation Canals	— 243	—	— 243	6,91,617	60,907	1,57,963	2,18,869	1,29,940	14,092	1,44,032	53,628	31,128	+ 757	+ 319	1,64,385					
Lower Foundation Canals	—	—	—	38,968	18,436	—	18,436	6,947	—	6,947	11,589	1,749	+ 2845	+ 2415	9,135					
Doab Workshops	— 14,864	—	— 14,864	5,13,651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,444	—	— 456	—					
Total	— 16,160	—	— 16,160	18,74,184	3,89,115	6,14,201	10,33,376	7,31,835	27,602	7,49,032	2,44,244	84,746	+ 1301	+ 863	6,27,320					
GRAND TOTAL	4,84,069	26,310	5,10,379	2,42,45,109	25,08,277	10,43,856	36,02,133	14,52,894	97,120	15,49,004	19,72,109	10,90,140	+ 778	+ 352	13,25,621					
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																				
Works under Construction.																				
Imperial Canal	30,03,378	71,918	30,75,296	1,53,73,106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Contributions	6,60,173	37,283	6,97,456	89,22,182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
At River Canal	2,19,035	8,233	2,27,268	13,38,673	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total	38,82,586	1,17,433	39,99,999	2,45,41,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Works under Suspension.																				
Upper Bari Doab Survey	—	—	—	4,40,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,940	—	— 386	—					
Lower Bari Doab Survey	—	—	—	3,07,544	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,559	—	— 390	—					
At River Survey	—	—	—	35,095	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,579	—	— 450	—					
At Bahman Khan's Canal	—	—	—	7,51,523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,288	—	— 386	—					
Total	—	—	—	15,34,951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and for which only Capital Accounts are kept	38,82,586	1,43,543	39,99,999	2,45,41,440	25,08,277	10,43,856	36,02,133	14,52,894	97,120	15,49,004	19,72,109	10,90,140	+ 778	+ 352	13,25,621					
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.																				
Upper Bari Doab Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
GRAND TOTAL	38,82,586	1,43,543	39,99,999	2,45,41,440	25,08,277	10,43,856	36,02,133	14,52,894	97,120	15,49,004	19,72,109	10,90,140	+ 778	+ 352	13,25,621					

Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and for which only Capital Accounts are kept.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.										YEAR.									
	BOMBAY.			SINDH.			MADRAS.			TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.										
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.		On Exports.	Total Revenue.							
1871-72.	5.38	36.54	10.61	52.53	3.81	18.82	1.84	1.76	6.22	7.32	15.30	78	2.00	9.51	12.29	64.09	76.48	29.56	1,06.44	1871-72.
1872-73.	0.59	36.64	11.34	54.57	2.70	19.48	1.54	1.94	5.85	5.64	13.43	1.60	2.25	18.00	21.85	64.71	78.07	37.61	1,15.68	1872-73.
1873-74.	5.16	32.43	8.39	45.98	2.91	17.90	1.53	1.84	6.68	7.21	15.73	1.62	2.30	14.09	18.00	59.64	71.75	31.79	1,03.54	1873-74.
1874-75.	5.95	38.28	6.22	50.45	3.20	19.74	1.61	1.74	6.95	6.74	15.43	2.03	3.18	9.77	14.98	68.45	81.96	25.00	1,06.96	1874-75.
1875-76.	6.14	38.71	7.63	52.46	3.84	20.11	3.40	2.10	7.21	6.92	16.23	1.80	2.31	17.51	21.62	68.76	82.76	36.33	1,19.09	1875-76.
1876-77.	6.31	39.89	6.07	43.27	3.92	17.55	5.2	2.82	6.55	4.34	13.71	2.23	2.53	12.40	17.16	57.84	73.82	23.44	97.26	1876-77.
1877-78.	7.05	39.19	7.27	53.51	4.37	21.09	4.9	2.56	3.85	8.5	7.28	2.42	2.72	9.30	14.44	67.21	84.69	18.09	1,02.78	1877-78.
1878-79.	6.55	31.32	6.59	44.46	4.05	18.70	1.07	2.97	4.74	2.05	9.76	3.63	3.34	12.94	19.91	58.35	76.46	22.75	99.21	1878-79.
1879-80.	5.92	31.25	4.30	41.47	4.39	15.84	8.6	2.64	4.41	2.72	9.77	3.35	3.06	16.89	23.29	54.93	72.72	24.87	97.59	1879-80.
1880-81.	6.57	29.00	5.15	40.72	4.15	22.93	7.7	2.39	5.28	4.52	12.19	2.34	3.80	18.30	24.44	61.55	79.11	28.84	1,07.95	1880-81.
1881-82.	6.72	28.20	7.42	42.34	5.08	20.69	7.2	2.42	5.02	3.11	10.55	3.33	3.76	21.67	26.76	58.25	77.64	33.06	1,10.70	1881-82.
1882-83.	6.88	13	7.36	14.37	5.03	—96*	6.5	2.83	2	2.10	4.75	3.97	4	26.41	30.42	—74*	19.48	36.77	56.25	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH:
Calcutta, 24th October 1882.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cenchrus durius, Zizania Sorghum).			Burrhus Millet (Cenchrus durius, Zizania Sorghum).		
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MAHARASHTRA.	Ganjam	7 6	8 2	13 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	10 6	19 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	27 11	23 13	27 11
	Vizagapatnam	11 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 10	9 0	11 8	12 6	11 5	12 11	21 10	...	...	27 11	23 13	27 11
	Gumvery	11 11	12 10	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 14	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 11	30 11	28 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	12 11	12 11	13 11	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 3	16 5	16 5	16 13	24 14	24 14	24 27	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 0	28 13	28 13	28 26	...	...	...
	Cuddanah	14 0	14 0	13 10	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 2	14 2	12 14	30 0	29 6	27 10	10 31	11 31	14 29
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	14 18	13 18	13 14
	Elthuru	16 14	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	37 2	37 2	37 2	22 5	22 5	22 5
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	11 6	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 3	34 3	34 3	22 1	22 1	22 1
	Midna	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	15 2	15 2	14 8	23 13	23 13	23 10	10 25	0 25	0 25
	Chingelpat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 10	14 10	14 11	15 14	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 5	17 5	16 0	33 11	33 11	33 29	22 4	14 24	14 24
	South Arcot	8 10	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 8	16 3	16 3	14 0	33 10	33 10	33 30	3 43	14 33	14 26
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	8 13	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	13 5	...	...	...	33 6	31 13	25 6	3 27	14 25	11 27
	Tiruchinopoly	9 10	9 8	10 10	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 14	14 14	14 8	28 0	28 0	28 5	3 27	14 25	11 27
	Madura	11 11	11 5	13 5	...	...	...	14 11	13 14	13 6	15 3	15 3	13 14	35 10	32 6	32 6	6 31	10 30	14 30
	Tinnevely	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	11 2	15 13	15 13	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 10	14 14	14 14	13 10	26 2	26 2	26 10	10 28	10 28	10 28
	Nilgiris	8 8	7 2	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	11 3	10 6	12 0	20 13	20 13	20 19	10 19	10 19	10 19
	Salem	10 11	10 3	12 6	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	13 2	15 10	14 2	13 11	30 14	28 3	27 5	13 24	13 27	13 27
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 11	10 11	10 11	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 3	7 3	10 13	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	20 15	18 4	19 2	19 13	8 11	8 14	8 15	14 1	11 6	13 5	20 0	19 2	21 4	4 17	5 17	7 18
	Ahmednagar	14 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	8 8	8 0	10 0	18 8	17 8	17 8	0 17	0 16	8 19
	Kara	13 5	13 13	13 14	22 14	20 0	26 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	16 0	14 9	20 0	17 12	20 0	0 16	0 16	0 17
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 11	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 13	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	15 13	14 11	14 11	14 11
	Breuch	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14	12 9	12 9	12 4	16 9	16 9	16 14	14 15	14 15	14 15
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 3	8 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	10 15	0 15	0 15
	Colaba (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 0	14 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhule)	14 2	15 0	15 14	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	10 15	10 15	10 15	17 13	20 6	14 6	6 18	6 18	12 21
	Nasik	14 4	14 4	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	14 6	14 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 13	31 11	11 21	7 25	0 24	0 24
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 13	26 13	26 13	11 21	11 21	11 21
	Molapur	13 9	13 9	14 15	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 12	11 5	11 13	35 12	33 7	37 17	15 27	2 25	11 31
	Kolachi (Bagalkot)	22 12	22 0	18 0	15 0	14 8	11 0	6 12	6 12	7 14	9 0	9 0	10 14	45 0	43 0	47 12	0 39	0 39	0 26
	Satara	12 1	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	9 11	8 14	10 12	11 7	10 0	26 10	26 10	26 15	15 32	0 22	0 24
	Bhagann	19 0	19 0	16 7	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 10	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	30 0	30 0	30 27	3 26	14 25	0 26
	Thane (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	0 30	0 30	0 30
	Karnagiri	10 9	10 9	7 15	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 11	14 2	12 11	14 13	18 3	18 3	32 0	13 14	11 14	11 13
	Karnata (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 11	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...
	Paich (Mithala (Gedra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	0 16	0 17	11 24
	Agen	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	8 0	8 0
	Sargur	13 10	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 15	10 0	12 2	12 4	12 0	21 13	24 15	24 0	0 22	0 23	0 30
	Barona	10 9	10 9	10 9	14 2	14 2	14 5	9 6	9 6	7 7	11 11	11 11	10 14	17 10	17 10	...	16 7	15 15	7 15
	Bara	15 8	15 8	13 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	19 4	17 8	19 0	0 18	8 18	8 20
MADRAS.	Nimach	No return received																	
	Nasirabad	16 8	16 8	18 3	23 10	23 10	27 8	6 0	6 0	3 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 13	22 0	29 0	0 16	6 16	0 18
	Najkot	13 10	14 0	16 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	4 13	10 14	8 21
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 4	13 0	11 8	25 0	24 4	17 8	11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	33 8	32 0	4 27	8 26	0 0	0 0
	Kutchi	12 5	12 5	11 2	20 0	20 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	0 20	0 19	0 19	0 20
	Karnahad (Nakar)	14 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	0 26	0 24	0 24	0 26
	Shikarpur	13 2	13 7	11 7	25 6	25 0	18 3	12 4	12 4	11 1	20 4	19 6	16 7	32 0	32 0	8 19	10 30	8 27	0 21
	Bara and Parkar (Umarkot)	18 0	18 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 8	...	...	...	22 12	23 6	6 19
MADRAS.	Western Districts.																		
	Kurawan	13 4	13 0	13 8	40 0	32 8	30 0	25 2	24 0	28 8	27 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancourtah	13 8	13 0	14 8	15 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deerboom	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mianspore	18 0	18 0	18 5	...	...	...	31 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hockhly	20 0	20 5	0 14	0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.	Howrah	13 4	13 4	15 4	23 0	23 0	...	15 8	15 8	16 0	17 12	17 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 13-5 seers, and Bhangunge 13 seers.

b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kaspara 12 seers, Onda and Igda 16 seers, Maja (Halepore), Sonamukhi and Kotalpore 13 seers.

INDIA.

SALT AND COMMERCE.

SALT FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

TENS OF 80 TOLANS.

Gram.										Firewood.										Salt.										Districts.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
25 8	32 3	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	15 3	15 3	11 11	14 0	14 0	10 8	15 8	15 8	12 0	Ganjam													
24 3	28 5	23 3	23 3	23 3	93 5	93 5	87 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	Vizagapatam													
29 2	36 6	25 3	25 3	25 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 0	16 0	13 2	15 11	15 11	12 14	13 2	15 11	12 14	Goalvary													
22 6	30 3	22 11	22 11	29 10	130 0	130 0	145 13	16 0	16 0	13 2	14 13	14 13	13 11	13 2	14 13	13 11	Kistna													
22 13	30 14	23 2	21 0	23 8	186 10	186 10	93 5	16 6	15 6	13 3	14 13	14 13	13 11	13 3	14 13	13 11	Nellore													
23 0	33 0	24 14	23 11	32 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 13	16 10	16 10	14 6	14 13	16 10	14 6	Cuddapah													
31 0	31 14	31 5	31 5	35 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 13	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	11 14	14 5	11 14	Anantapur										
34 14	34 14	34 3	29 2	33 10	82 10	85 0	97 3	15 13	15 11	13 6	15 11	15 0	13 2	13 6	15 11	15 0	Bellary													
28 6	...	24 11	24 11	27 11	178 13	186 10	190 8	14 13	14 13	12 8	14 6	14 6	12 2	12 8	14 6	12 2	Kurnool													
28 0	27 6	25 0	25 0	27 11	86 5	86 5	81 6	16 11	16 11	14 6	16 3	16 3	13 14	14 6	16 3	13 14	Madras													
27 6	24 11	25 0	24 10	26 8	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	14 5	17 0	17 0	13 14	14 5	17 0	13 14	Chingleput													
34 3	33 5	24 10	24 10	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	12 11	14 13	14 13	12 5	12 11	14 13	12 5	North Arcot													
31 13	28 3	28 6	28 13	24 3	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	15 5	13 14	13 14	14 13	15 5	13 14	13 14	South Arcot													
36 3	31 11	26 3	27 2	27 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	13 5	15 10	15 10	13 5	13 5	15 10	13 5	Tanjore													
25 13	31 6	30 13	30 13	29 6	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 13	17 0	13 0	Trichinopoly													
32 8	30 3	30 5	30 5	28 8	131 3	145 13	97 3	17 13	16 6	14 8	17 5	15 14	14 0	14 8	17 5	15 14	Madurai													
27 6	27 5	27 5	22 0	...	81 10	81 10	81 10	18 11	18 11	14 13	18 3	18 3	14 5	14 13	18 3	18 3	Tinnevely													
27 14	32 13	25 10	30 6	39 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	12 3	14 10	14 10	11 11	12 3	14 10	11 11	Coimbatore													
20 3	20 3	20 11	20 11	23 8	161 13	161 13	121 8	11 0	11 0	9 3	11 9	11 0	9 3	9 3	11 9	11 0	Nilgiris													
27 14	30 13	34 8	31 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	19 2	18 0	14 5	18 0	16 13	13 5	14 5	18 0	16 13	Salem													
17 10	21 2	20 3	20 3	22 8	116 6	116 6	199 5	15 8	15 8	12 2	14 11	14 11	11 3	12 2	14 11	14 11	South Canara													
21 14	23 6	22 11	22 11	29 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	13 8	13 8	10 13	12 10	12 10	9 14	10 13	12 10	12 10	Malabar													
6 6	15 0	17 0	15 14	18 13	58 3	62 6	61 7	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay													
...	...	20 0	19 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 5	16 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	13 0	Ahmedabad													
...	...	18 13	20 0	17 12	50 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 13	...	16 0	16 0	Kaira										
...	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	10 11	13 9	13 9	10 11	10 11	13 9	13 9	Surat													
...	...	16 0	16 0	17 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	12 13	13 4	12 12	12 13	15 4	12 12	12 12	12 13	15 4	Broach													
36 11	25 11	14 16	14 15	15 10	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	11 7	13 13	13 13	10 2	11 7	13 13	13 13	Porbander (Sudhate)													
...	...	12 8	11 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	11 0	Colaba (Alibag)													
...	...	13 0	13 11	25 2	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 2	14 2	11 2	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 2	14 0	14 0	Khandesh (Daulat)													
27 9	27 6	15 8	17 0	23 0	128 0	128 0	114 0	14 8	14 8	11 11	14 4	14 4	11 8	11 11	14 4	14 4	Nasik													
...	...	17 8	17 6	21 0	91 5	91 5	106 6	14 9	14 9	11 8	14 7	14 7	11 6	11 8	14 7	14 7	Ahmednagar													
...	...	16 2	16 6	18 6	68 0	68 0	76 0	13 1	13 1	11 6	12 13	12 13	11 2	11 6	12 13	12 13	Poona													
...	...	18 4	18 10	21 14	80 0	80 0	93 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	12 0	12 8	12 8	Sholapur													
...	...	11 12	12 16	12	130 0	130 0	113 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	9 12	10 0	11 12	11 12	Kalyadi (Bagalkot)													
...	...	14 5	15 10	14 16	116 8	116 8	116 8	12 6	12 6	10 8	11 10	11 10	9 7	10 8	11 10	11 10	Satara													
36 0	31 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	75 0	75 0	65 0	13 8	13 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	Belgaum													
28 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Dharwar (Hubli)													
21 2	21 2	14 0	12 10	16 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10	9 4	11 10	11 10	9 1	9 4	11 10	11 10	Ratnagiri													
20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	7 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	Kanara (Kawar)													
26 10	32 0	32 0	32 0	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	11 6	...	15 4	15 4	Panch Marais (Godhra)										
...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	32 0	32 0	Aden										
...	...	17 8	19 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	12 0	10 0	11 9	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 9	12 0	Asirgarh													
...	...	16 2	16 11	16 0	83 10	83 10	75 0	14 11	14 11	12 0	14 10	14 10	12 0	12 0	14 10	14 10	Baroda													
...	...	19 4	19 4	17 6	137 8	137 8	137 8	13 8	13 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 0	Dera													
...	...	28 10	24 0	22 0	73 54	80 0	70 0	16 6	16 6	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	16 0	16 0	Nymeh													
...	...	16 12	17 4	23 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	55 0	55 0	...	45 0	45 0	12 8	...	45 0	45 0	Nasrabad													
...	...	18 0	17 8	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 14	12 5	10 5	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 5	12 0	12 0	Rajkot													
...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	103 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 3	17 0	17 0	Upper Sindh Frontier													
...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	Karachi													
...	...	19 0	18 14	18 3	260 0	300 0	270 0	13 8	13 10	11 2	13 0	13 2	11 0	11 2	13 0	13 2	Haiderabad (Nakur)													
...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	9 10	11 5	11 5	Shamarpur									
Prices per md. of 40 seers.																		Western Districts.												
...	...	21 0	21 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	Bardwan												
...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	...	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	13 0	12 8	9 0	Bancoorah												
...	...	19 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	200 0	180 0	3 1 0	3 8 0	...	12 0	11 4	9 0	...	12 0	11 4	9 0	Bournoom												
...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 11 0	2 14 0	...	13 5	13 5	9 8	...	13 5	13 5	9 8	Midnapore												
...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 14 0	2 11 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	...	13 9	13 9	9 0	Hoogly												
...	...	21 0	21 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	12 13	13 0	10 8	...	12 13	13 0	10 8	Howrah												

* Sambar salt. † In common use.
 In the inferior retail prices of salt range from 1 to 18 seers, and contain 11 seers.
 In the superior retail prices of salt are as high as 14 to 17 seers, and contain 11 seers.
 In the superior retail prices of salt are as high as 14 to 17 seers, and contain 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Horse Sorghum.			Bajra (Millet), (Kharif, Rabi), Pusa (Kharif, Rabi).								
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.						
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Bengal—continued.	Central Districts.																								
	Calcutta	13 11	14 9	15 4	26 14	26 14	33 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pargannas	13 5	13 5	13 5	20 0	20 0	26 8	10 8	10 0	9 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nadua	14 4	13 14	16 0	26 0	...	32 0	16 0	15 4	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 4	25 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 0	21 4	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumapora	13 4	13 0	14 6	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	19 11	24 0	23 4	25 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	15 0	32 0	32 0	45 0	13 8	13 8	16 8	18 8	19 11	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	14 4	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.	Rogra	18 12	18 12	19 14	...	...	...	18 0	15 12	22 8	27 8	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pahna	18 0	17 4	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	26 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barisal	8 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barisal	10 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																								
	Pacca	13 5	13 5	13 5	32 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	21 4	23 0	30 0	26 10	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barisal	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	21 0	19 4	8 0	22 0	20 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buckergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	20 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippur	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	21 5	19 8	22 8	31 8	26 10	34 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	9 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	12 8	20 0	16 0	22 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.	Nankholy	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	17 12	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	22 0	19 0	22 0	28 0	34 0	45 8	14 0	12 0	14 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 6	28 0	36 0	17 0	16 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	14 0	14 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	16 8	16 0	17 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	19 8	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Champaran	18 0	18 0	22 0	36 0	32 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar.	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	16 0	31 8	33 9	40 0	15 12	16 5	11 8	17 13	18 7	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	15 2	14 13	13 14	37 14	37 14	46 0	17 11	17 11	17 11	20 8	20 8	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purnea	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidab	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Pargannas	18 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																								
	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	26 4	26 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poore	10 4	10 4	13 2	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhubaneswar	14 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	22 13	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpur—South																								
Barhargana	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhum	20 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

f In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Baraset 15 seers, Diamond Harbour and Baripore 10-8 seers, Baruckpore 12-12 seers, and Baruckpore 12-12 seers.

g In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta and Bongong 13 seers, Maherpore 10-4 seers, Choudanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

h In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Barukha 10-10 seers.

i In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barughat 11 seers, and Jungpore and Kandi 11-8 seers.

k In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baugunge 11-8 seers and Aitpore 12 seers.

l In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baugunge 11-8 seers.

m In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

n In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers.

o In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers and Biligori 10 seers.

p In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers.

q In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers, Alomshingunge 10 seers, Chittack, and Narasinga 13 seers.

r In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers, Maherpore 10 seers, and Barughat 12 seers.

s In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers, Maherpore 10 seers, and Barughat 12 seers.

t In the above divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kunigram 10 seers, Maherpore 10 seers, and Barughat 12 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

— TVDNST

6 In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmanbarah 12-8 seers and Chundpore 12 seers.
 7 Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, Hathnasee 11 seers, and Cox's Bazar 12 seers.
 8 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
 9 In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sayseram 11-12 seers, and Bhahub 10-12 seers.
 10 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Alamuhant 12 seers and Tajpore 11 seers.
 11 In the subdivisions retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
 12 In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Bawal 12 seers and Gopalnagar 12 seers.
 13 In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Begusarai 12 seers and Jamui 12-5 seers.
 14 In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Bengalka and Mundeepore 11 seers and Soopole 10 seers.
 15 Retail price of salt at Kusba is under subdivision 2 seers, at various range to Kisenpore sub-division 10 seers, and at Haniganje in Arraroseh sub-division 10 seers.
 16 In Khurda retail price of salt is 13 seers per ruppee.
 17 In Bhadrak retail price of salt is 10-seers per ruppee.
 18 Retail price of salt at Chitra 10 seers and at Saharsa 12 seers.
 19 Retail price of salt at Baghbanthpore and Govindpore 12 seers, and at Burrabazar and Jhalda 10 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chunam, Jowar). Bajra, Sorghum.			Barnum Millet (Candian, Bura). Pennisetum glaucum.		
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
		Past fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Past fortnight.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	10 8	10 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	9 6	11 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	24 10	26 10	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Golapuri	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nongong	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BENGAL.	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca	18 8	17 8	19 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	11 0	10 13	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Saharadpur	20 0	20 7	21 0	31 3	31 3	37 12	9 11	9 11	8 0	12 14	12 14	12 13	32 4	32 4	33 3	34 21	34 21	25 14
	Muzaffargarh	19 12	19 12	19 4	28 11	28 11	35 5	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	14 5	13 4	23 0	23 0	11 26	6 24	6 24	6 22
	Meerut	19 8	19 0	20 0	25 8	26 0	31 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5
	Bulandshahr	19 10	19 8	20 12	25 8	26 0	31 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5
	Aligarh	18 5	18 4	18 4	24 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanunpur	17 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwal	24 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dehra	17 14	17 7	20 13	23 2	23 12	30 0	9 6	9 6	8 2	14 2	13 2	15 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4
N. W. PROVINCES.	Muzaffargarh	19 11	19 6	20 15	23 1	23 6	27 9	9 9	9 9	8 2	14 2	13 2	15 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4
	Bahawalpur	18 0	18 2	19 15	23 1	23 6	27 9	9 9	9 9	8 2	14 2	13 2	15 0	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4	26 4
	Bareilly	17 8	17 3	18 2	25 0	24 12	30 12	9 4	9 4	8 8	14 12	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Shahjahanpur	19 2	19 0	21 8	25 0	24 12	30 12	9 4	9 4	8 8	14 12	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Fatehgarh	22 0	21 0	23 0	32 0	31 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	17 8	17 4	17 12	25 0	25 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures (17) given in the last year's return were wrong, and should have been 10.

† Bandwa. Present 30 acres, past 36 acres, corresponding 26 acres.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRAIN.										Firewood.			Salt.						DISTRICTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE		DISTRICTS		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
				Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Chunm, Jawari, Erius doryan).						Burrush Millet (Chunm, Jawari, Pennisetia doryan).					
				Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
PUNJAB PROVINCE	Amritsar																																						
	Sialkot																																						
	Gurdaspur																																						
	Lahore [a]																																						
	Ferozepore [b]																																						
	Gujranwala																																						
	Rawalpindi [c]																																						
	Melana																																						
	Gujrat																																						
	Shahpur																																						
	Mooltan																																						
	Thang [d]																																						
	Montgomery																																						
	Muzaffargarh																																						
Dera Ismail Khan																																							
Dera Ghazi Khan																																							
Banna [e]																																							
Peshawar																																							
Kohat [f]																																							
Hazara																																							
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	17	0	17	0	15	4					9	8	9	8	9	4	16	0	16	0	14	4	26	12	26	12	29	4										
	Bhandara	18	12	18	4	20	0					10	0	10	8	10	0	21	4	21	4	17	0	23	0	22	8	24	0										
	Chanda	18	8	19	0	20	8											13	0	13	0	15	0	24	0	24	0	31	0										
	Wardha	18	8	18	8	20	4					8	12	8	12	8	12	14	12	14	12	11	12	23	0	23	0	30	0										
	Nalgandha	17	0	17	0	15	0					15	0	15	0	15	0	28	0	27	0	27	0																
	Subhanpore	17	0	16	0	18	8	20	0	21	0	18	0	10	0	10	0	9	8	14	0	18	0	14	0	17	0	16	0	27	0	15	8	15	0	19	0		
	Saugor	18	8	18	8	34	8					8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0														
	Dumna	22	0	22	8	49	0					14	8	14	8	12	12	15	0	15	0	13	12																
	Soni	18	0	19	0	23	8					13	8	13	8	12	8	19	0	19	0	19	8																
	Mandla	19	0	19	0	33	0					15	0	14	0	18	0	18	8	19	8	23	0																
	Betul	16	0	16	0	28	0					9	0	9	0	13	0	10	0	10	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	40	0										
	Chhindwara	17	0	17	0	27	0					9	0	8	0	9	0	13	0	13	0	15	0	23	0	22	0	40	0										
	Hoshangabad	15	7	15	7	17	8					4	8	4	8	4	4	11	4	11	4	9	8	27	4	23	10	27	8	27	4	23	10	17	8				
	Narsinghpur	16	0	16	8	18	12					10	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	12	8	11	0																
Nimar	16	0	16	0	16	0											12	0	12	0	11	8	30	0	30	0	45	0	15	0	25	0	31	8					
Rajpur	28	0	27	0	34	0					20	0	20	0	22	0	40	0	40	0	42	0																	
Sambalpur	22	12	22	12	26	0					35	0	35	0	34	0	44	0	44	0	49	0																	
Bilaspur																																							
SOUTH PROVINCES	Arakan Division																																						
	Akyab																																						
	Northern Arakan																																						
	Kyaukpada																																						
	Sandway																																						
	Tada-U Division																																						
	Bangon town and Manthawaddy																																						
	Tharawaddy																																						
	Trome																																						
	Tada-U Division																																						
	Heinada																																						
	Tassein																																						
	Thongwa																																						

[a] Jowar falling.

[b] Barley falling.

[c] Firewood falling.

[d] Jowar rising.

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1932—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grain.												Firewood.			Salt.												Districts.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Past fortnight.						Corresponding fort- night of 1881.						Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1881.			Wholesale.						Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.	S.	S.	Ch.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

		QUANTITIES PER RU																																				
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hoicua Sorghum.						Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bura, Pencililaria Spina)						
		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past for-				
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.			
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11	2	10	11	11	12	12	0	12	5	12	12	9	11	9	14	10	3	11	12	11	1	11	7	30	15	27	14	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	11	1	11	9	13	15	13	15	1	13	14	14	15	3	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tumkur	14	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	12	8	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	11	4	12	0	10	8	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	10	12	10	8	12	0	11	4	11	2	25	0	24	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	12	0	10	8	10	4	12	8	11	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	11	8	12	8	11	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	13	10	13	10	12	10	14	11	14	11	14	11	11	9	11	9	10	12	13	10	13	10	12	14	31	8	29	6	34	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kudur	15	0	15	0	9	0	14	0	14	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	14	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	
COORG.	Coorg	9	0	8	14	7	9	8	9	8	7	8	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	13	8	13	10	15	1
	Jespore	17	0	16	4	16	4	24	0	22	0	24	4	6	0	6	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	9	4	20	0	20	0	35	0	21	0	19	0	23	0	
	Kishengurb	17	8	17	0	17	8	26	0	24	8	27	0	9	0	8	0	8	8	11	0	10	0	9	0	22	8	24	0	28	8	20	0	20	8	21	0	
	Kerrowlee	18	0	17	13	16	0	25	0	22	8	20	0	13	0	12	8	11	8	14	0	13	8	13	0	25	0	22	8	18	0	25	0	19	10	17	0	
	Uduru	19	12	19	1	17	15	28	12	26	13	22	14	9	0	9	0	8	0	12	8	11	14	12	4	25	9	23	8	28	4	24	14	19	5	19	0	
	Shantpore (City)	19	0	18	3	17	0	28	0	26	0	22	0	8	8	6	8	6	8	11	0	11	0	7	0	22	8	22	3	19	8	17	8	17	3	19	0	
	Ajmere	16	8	16	0	17	0	24	0	23	9	26	0	6	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	20	0	18	0	25	0	18	0	18	0	20	0	
	Deoli Cantonment	17	7	17	6	20	0	22	9	22	5	24	4	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	8	9	4	20	0	20	0	23	0	20	12	20	12	23	0	...	...
	RAJPUTANA.	Erinpara	No return received																																			
		Shidlee	16	0	15	0	18	0	30	0	25	0	28	0	7	0	7	0	6	8	8	0	8	0	8	0	17	0	17	0	19	0	21	0	20	0	23	0
Abu		15	0	15	4	15	14	23	0	23	0	23	10	6	8	6	8	5	8	8	0	8	0	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0
Anadra		17	0	17	0	17	12	26	8	26	0	27	8	7	0	7	0	6	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	20	0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar		22	0	20	0	23	0	28	0	25	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)		14	74	14	104	15	10	19	84	19	84	20	5	10	24	9	124	8	94
Banowara (Meywar Agency)		21	14	21	4	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	7	8	18	12	18	12	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partalgarh (")		13	0	18	0	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5	7	8	12	3	12	3	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.		Mauwar (Jodhpore)	16	9	16	9	22	8	22	8	6	4	6	4	7	8	7	8	22	8	25	0	30	0	21	4
		Bikaner	13	6	13	8	11	0	3	4	3	4	2	14	6	8	6	8	6	0	30	8	20	8	16	0
		Jodhpore	17	0	16	8	21	8	27	0	27	0	30	0	10	0	8	12	8	0	10	8	0	8	9	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
	Kotah	18	0	17	0	24	12	16	0	18	0	31	8	10	0	9	0	7	12	13	0	13	0	10	4	23	8	23	0	10	8	16	0	15	8	20	0	
	Took	14	4	13	11	18	6	22	4	23	4	22	10	7	0	7	0	7	7	9	0	9	9	9	8	24	4	25	4	24	8	21	4	19	12	22	0	
	Jhullawar	14	24	15	04	21	4	15	15	15	14	27	14	...	...	...	...	10	2	10	2	8	184	18	12	19	73	28	5	15	13	14	9	18	0	...	...
	Shimpoora	16	1	16	1	20	4	20	3	20	4	23	4	10	5	10	2	10	8	14	2	13	12	15	0	17	9	17	8	27	0	16	12	17	0	20	0	
	Dhoipur	18	11	18	8	17	4	28	1	27	4	21	6	10	2	9	2	7	14	12	6	12	6	11	18	25	8	24	7	21	1	27	9	24	0	19	0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1882—concluded.

BEERS OF 80 TOLANS.

Lower Milled, Bagh, do (Kavari, Veran, Bawee, Chenna, Corallo, Murhwa, Niglesi, Paul- m, Misacum, &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						Distributors.	Provisions.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Wholesale.			Retail.											
									Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fort- night.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.									
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
9 26 12	28 8	30 13	30 5	33 10	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 4	13 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	Bangalore								
2 32 2	34 1	34 8	34 8	38 12	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	11 5	13 8	13 8	11 1	11 1	Kolar								
0 35 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	43 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 0	12 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	Tumkur								
0 21 0	22 3	30 0	30 0	33 5	78 0	72 0	84 0	8 4	8 8	7 4	8 0	8 0	7 2	7 2	Mysore								
4 24 0	30 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	500 0	500 0	600 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hassan					
0 29 15	36 12	31 8	30 7	36 12	480 0	480 0	480 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 8	10 8	8 15	8 15	Shimoga								
0 25 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	Kadur					
0 10 40	46 5	30 0	30 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	Chitaldroog								
0 4 21 5	23 6	23 7	23 2	25 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 9	8 10	...	8 0	8 2	8 8	8 8	Coorg								
...	...	...	21 0	19 0	18 4	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	Jaypore			
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	25 0	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	14 1	13 14	...	14 0	13 8	10 8	Kerrowlee			
...	...	...	25 10	24 8	18 8	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	15 6	15 6	12 8	Ulwur			
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 4	...	11 13	12 0	11 8	Bhurspore (City)			
...	...	...	22 8	22 0	21 8	70 0	70 0	60 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	Ajmere			
...	...	...	21 11	21 10	23 10	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	12 12	12 12	11 0	Deoli Cantonment			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per ind.	per ind.	per ind.	No return received			Krinpura	
...	...	...	23 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	11 7	Sirohee						
...	...	...	21 8	21 4	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 8	Abu						
...	...	...	24 10	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 12	12 4	11 8	Anadra			
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	10 0	10 0	7 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 15	9 15	...	9 12	9 12	8 9	Meywar (Oodypore)						
...	...	...	35 0	35 0	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 6	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	
...	...	...	21 9	21 9	20 0	...	...	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	9 11	9 11	8 12	Partabgarh			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per ind.	per ind.	per ind.	15 15	15 10	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)	
...	...	...	21 14	23 8	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	11 8	11 8	11 8	Bikaner		
...	...	...	17 2	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	12 0	11 12	...	Boondoe			
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 8	160 0	120 0	160 0	12 8	12 12	...	11 12	12 4	9 4	Kotah						
...	...	...	26 8	26 0	30 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 6	10 8	11 8	11 14	...	Tonk						
...	...	...	24 12	22 8	20 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 8	...	10 10	10 4	7 1	Jhalawar						
...	...	...	17 15	19 7	22 14	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	10 10	13 0	13 0	...	Shahpore			
...	...	...	19 14	19 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 3	13 3	10 11	12 6	12 6	10 1	Dholpur						
...	...	...	27 3	26 0	18 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 0	...	...	...	5 12	Indore	
...	...	...	18 13	18 7	23 5	...	100 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	11 14	11 14	10 1	Gwalior						
...	...	...	24 3	22 7	15 10	109 8	109 8	91 4	12 2	12 4	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	Goona						
...	...	...	25 4	25 0	32 0	...	200 0	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	10 12	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* Eight pies per bundle.

† Sea Salt.

‡ Earth Salt.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1882.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE
MONTH OF JUNE 1882.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF PASSENGERS.		
	To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran " Turkey Persian Gulf via Karachi Via Suez	2,069	2,801	4,870	34.72	42.80	38.86
	108	65	164	1.78	0.99	1.36
	54	51	105	0.93	0.77	0.85
	2,231	2,917	5,148	67.43	54.56	61.07
NEL SEA	1,000	1,000	2,000	33.33	33.33	33.33
TOTAL	6,787	6,591	12,378	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th OCTOBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—As usual during this period of the season there has been no rain during the week under report in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central India, Rajputana, Berar, and the Nizam's Territories. On the other hand, there has been rain throughout the Madras Presidency, the Mysore State, and Coorg. Assam and British Burma also have had moderately good rain. Slight showers have occurred in a few districts of Bengal, in two districts of the Central Provinces, and in the Southern Mahratta Country of Bombay.

Prospects are generally favourable throughout the country: standing crops are in good condition; harvest operations are in progress; and preparations for, and sowings of, *rabi* crops are advancing.

A little rain would be beneficial in a few places in Madras, in two districts in Oudh, in parts of the Central Provinces, and in two districts in Burma. In parts of the Bombay Presidency locusts are still causing some anxiety.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 25th)		
Bellary ...	1.12 (one station)	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn average agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	1.52 (average of five stations).	More rain wanted in parts for dry crops; harvest early dry crops and indigo, yield average; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1.08 (average of eleven stations).	Standing wet and dry crops generally good; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera in one taluk.
Kistna ...	.66 (average of seven stations).	Paddy affected slightly by grub in one taluk; fever and cattle-disease general; small-pox slight; harvest dry crops, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1.71 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where irrigated; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; slight fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	3.86 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing paddy and dry crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	2.21 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where want of rain felt; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield below average.
Madura ...	2.09 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	1.74 (average of fourteen stations).	Sowing second crop progressing; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	2.23	Agricultural operations progressing; fever slightly prevalent.
Bombay—(Oct. 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	River at Kotri on 23rd, 8 feet 10 inches against 8 feet on corresponding date last year; fever increasing and prevalent in all talukas; harvesting of crops in progress; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 25, 36 and 40, in Sehwan 32, 48 and 56, in (thorabari 20, 44 and 44, and in Sujawal 24, 48 and 52 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> reaping nearly over; <i>rabi</i> operations in progress; small-pox still continues in Hyderabad and fever in ten talukas; cattle-disease in Dera Mohhat; wheat 26, <i>juari</i> 48, <i>bajri</i> 47, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of rice, <i>bajri</i> and <i>juari</i> continues, other crops doing well; fever in Dholka, Vicamgaum, Gogo, Parentej, and Dakhroli; cattle-disease in Sumand; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> in progress except in Amreli, where it has not been commenced, land being prepared for <i>rabi</i> ; public health good; cattle-disease in parts of Kari division; <i>bajri</i> 34 and common rice 25½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> harvest progressing; <i>juari</i> 38 and <i>wagli</i> 57 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Locusts on the move westward from all talukas now affected, <i>bajri</i> being cut hurriedly in consequence; <i>rabi</i> sowings save in few places retarded from fear of locusts; cholera in one village; <i>bajri</i> 31, wheat 22, and rice 27 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 19th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd, nil on all other days; vapour in air normal; wind normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Poona ...	.....	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> and sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops progressing; damage by locusts continues but is not serious; 15 cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 5 deaths; <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>juari</i> 61 lbs., in Poona <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> in progress in all talukas; sowing of <i>rabi</i> commenced throughout the district except in Akola and Kopergaon; locusts have now appeared in all the talukas except Jhankhed, the least affected being Karjat and Sheogaon; cattle-disease in Jhankhed; cholera has almost disappeared from the district; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhankhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 102 in Jhankhed, minimum 51 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	02	Total rainfall 39.08; more rain wanted; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; cholera in one village of Sholapur taluka, 4 cases, 3 deaths; <i>bajri</i> 62 lbs. 9 tolas and <i>juari</i> 85 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations except Bankapur and Hangal; maximum Hubli, 1.84.	Rice and cotton crops good; <i>juari</i> moderate owing to excessive moisture; sowings of late crops in progress in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; cattle-disease in two talukas; public health good; prices of food-grains as before.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 81; Kumpta, 25; Sirsi, 40; Halhal, 1.80.	Total rainfall 108.13; harvesting rice around Karwar completed, continues on coast, and commenced above ghât; small-pox, 1 death, in Sirsi; fever in two talukas; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupee; weather cloudy and hot.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather cooler; general health fair; cholera continues in Navanagar and Dhrol, and has reappeared but slightly in Gondal; fever in Navanagar, Dhrol, Gondal and Rajkot; <i>bajri</i> 26 and <i>juari</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
General Remarks. —light rain in the Southern Mahratta Country districts, weather fair elsewhere; harvesting of <i>kharif</i> and sowings of <i>rabi</i> in general progress; locusts continue in Nasik and Ahmednagar, are disappearing from Khandesh and appearing in parts of Poona and Satara; fever and cattle-disease in many districts, slight cholera in some.		
Bengal—(Oct. 25th)		
Chittagong ...	1.43	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; transplanting of <i>aman</i> finished; prices steady; cattle-disease still prevails; general health good.
Dacca ...	04	Prospects of crops good; jute harvest completed.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	Alipore nil	Prospects of late rice much improved by rain of preceding week; lands being ploughed for winter crops; price of common rice stationary; public health on the whole good.
Moorshedabad ...	6.91 for week ending 23rd.	<i>Amun</i> plants doing well; <i>aus</i> rice being harvested; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced in some parts; fever prevails in Gokura, Rangamati, and Nowada.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Prospects of <i>aman</i> crop and of cold weather sowings much improved; public health fair.
Burdwan ...	Nil	Bright sunny weather; mornings cool; late rice crop fairly good; recent rain very beneficial; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Bhagulpur ...	49	Prospects improved by late rain.
Purneah ...	1.26	Fine weather set in; prospects of crops fair; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	34	Prospects of crops continue good; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; public health good.
Durbhanga ...	Nil	Rice prospects fair; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; prices stationary; health midling.
Hazáribágh ...	10	Weather bright and seasonable; prospects of rice crop good; health generally good.
Cuttack ...	Nil	Fine dry weather; prospects of late rice crop excellent; public health good.
General Remarks. —Slight rain fell in some of the reporting districts during the week; the general heavy rain of the preceding week has been very beneficial, while the high wind which accompanied it is said to have caused little or no damage to crops; prospects generally much improved, but a good crop of winter rice is not expected in several places owing to deficient supply of timely rain; sugarcane crop everywhere promising; ploughing and sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops proceeding vigorously; fever as usual at this season continues to be reported from some districts and there are cases of cholera in a few places, elsewhere public health good.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 24th) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; no sickness among men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad (" 25th) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in full swing and doing well; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur (" 23rd) ...	.....	Weather fine; <i>rabi</i> sowings begun; prices steady.
Jhánai (" ") ...	No rain	Prospects of <i>kharif</i> good; harvesting of minor grains in progress; sowing of <i>rabi</i> continues; fever somewhat prevalent; no cattle-disease; prices of grain and barley falling.
Agra (" 21th) ...	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> ploughings and sowings going on; sugarcane being irrigated; fever continues, but general health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Bareilly (Oct. 24th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; <i>kharif</i> excellent; rice and <i>bajri</i> mostly cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings going on favourably; cholera on the decrease; fever still prevails.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Weather seasonable; health good; <i>bajri</i> and pulses being harvested; grain sown; prices stationary.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	Rain wanted; <i>kharif</i> crops all cut; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> commenced; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Prospects of crops favourable; prices stationary; cholera disappearing, but fever continues, rain wanted for <i>mash</i> and for the <i>rabi</i> sowings generally.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices falling; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly over; <i>bajri</i> harvest commenced; cattle-disease in Kunda tahsil; cholera has decreased slightly during the past week.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	<i>Mash</i> has somewhat suffered; cholera decreasing, but ague and fever in two tahsils; no cattle-disease; prices stationary; supplies ample.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings progressing; autumnal fever prevalent; cattle-disease in part of district.
Rae Bareilly (" 23rd)	No rain	Weather fine and seasonable; <i>rabi</i> operations going on; cholera still continues; fever prevailing; prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore (" 24th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; health good; prices nearly stationary.
Farukhabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> yield will not be good; <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress in irrigated lands; prices steady.
General Remarks. —No rain during the week; rain wanted in Lucknow, Sitapur, and Kumaun; prices are rising in one and falling in four districts, elsewhere they are stationary; <i>kharif</i> harvest in progress; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; markets well supplied; cholera continues in Partabgarh, but is decreasing elsewhere; cattle-disease continues in four districts.		
Punjab—(Oct. 24th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health good; prices of food-grains steady; average yield expected.
Hissar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects unchanged.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; prices of food-grains stationary; yield of crops expected to be below the average.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; state of crops good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects good.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Slight fever still prevails in some parts of the district and cattle-disease has not yet disappeared from the Murree tahsil; prices of food-grains steady.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices of food-grains slightly falling; crop prospects good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever abating; prices of food-grains are generally stationary; price of Indian corn is falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Slight fever prevails; prices steady; crop prospects good.
General Remarks. —The health of the province continues to be generally good, though slight fever prevails in three or four districts, and cattle-disease has not yet disappeared from Rawalpindi district; the prices of food-grains are generally stationary and yield of crops on the whole expected to be good.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Oct. 25th)	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>kharif</i> slightly injured for want of rain; fever prevalent; <i>rabi</i> sowings almost completed; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" 24th)	.....	Weather clear and cool; reaping of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor (" 23rd)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops being cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings are well forward; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni (" 24th)	.....	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; fever prevalent; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>kharif</i> good; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 21st)	09	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops fair; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (" 10th)	106	Weather clear and cool; prospects of <i>kharif</i> good; health good; rice 54 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Days warm, nights cool; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; few cases of small-pox; prices stationary; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Weather warm during the day, nights and mornings cool; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops favourable, would be much improved by a little more rain; <i>rabi</i> sowings far advanced; fever generally prevalent; prices remain steady.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
(Oct. 21st)		
Akyab ...	1.31	Total rainfall 197.29 inches; public health good in town and district; cattle-disease severe in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon ...	0.46	Total rainfall 98.50 inches; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	0.88	Total rainfall 119.32 inches; public health and condition of crops good.
Prome ...	.08	Total rainfall 48.78; public health good; more rain required in three townships to develop late plantings.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4.02	Total rainfall 197.37 inches; public health both in Moulmein and district good; a few deaths from cattle-disease in one township; state of crops good.
Toungoo ...	1.66	Total rainfall 87.43 inches; 9 deaths from cholera in district.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Few deaths from cholera in Kyaukphyoo, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo and Tavoy districts, elsewhere public health good; some cattle-disease in Akyab, Sandoway and Amherst; crops doing well generally, but more rain needed in parts of Tharrawaddy and Prome; harvest prospects good.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct. 24th)	1.20	Weather reasonable; lands being prepared for pulses and oilseeds; public health good.
Sylhet („ 25th)	2.50	Crops doing well; cholera reported from Sunámganj.
Cachar („ „)	Nil	Weather dry; reaping of <i>aus</i> crop nearly finished; prospects of <i>sali</i> crop and public health good; common rice 20 seers per rupee; ploughing for winter crops commenced.
Dibrugarh („ „)	2.43	Weather reasonable; prospects of <i>sali</i> paddy good; cattle-disease decreasing; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Oct. 25th)		
Bangalore ...	.10	Crops in flourishing condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	2.58	Crops in good condition; prospects good.
Mercara ...	6.06	The heavy downpours have caused injury on a few coffee estates by washing away the surface soil; rice crop doing well, save in parts of Kiggatnad where it has been attacked by caterpillars; <i>rabi</i> is being reaped in Naujarajpatna and is coming into ear in the Yel-savirahine taluk; prices falling; cardamom picking proceeding, yield short.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has been general throughout the Mysore State, but scanty towards the north and east; crops in good condition; prospects favourable; no material change in prices; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(Oct. 25th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops in good condition; <i>rabi</i> sowings continued; prices—wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Prospects of crops favourable; <i>rabi</i> sowings continued.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; sowing of <i>tabi</i> rice commenced in one taluka only; cattle-disease prevalent in one taluka, otherwise public health good; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 27½, yellow <i>juari</i> 32½, and <i>tur</i> 27 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Oct. 25th)		
Indore ...	No rain	Prospects unchanged; the unusually hot sun in the daytime has dried up the grass earlier than usual, but public health is good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	No rain	Prospects and health good.
Neemuch ...	No rain	Crops and public health good.
Goonsa ...	.....	Crops good; fever prevalent.
Bhopal ...	No rain	Weather clear; prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	Prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	.....	<i>Juari</i> and <i>tilli</i> crops in ear; sowing of wheat and gram commenced; opium fields are being prepared.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 25th)	.....	Clear weather; some fever; cold setting in.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	.....	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather reasonable.
Marwar („ 20th)	.....	About two months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops ripening; weather cloudless; nights close and unusually warm; winds low; prices stationary with tendency to fall.
Meywar („ 21st)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health good; sowing operations commenced; more rain wanted to fill tanks.
Haroti ( „ „ )	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; weather reasonable; health good.
Jhallawar („ 18th)	.....	Weather reasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 24th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowing commenced; health good.
Jeypore ( „ „ )	.....	Prices stationary; health fair.
Utiur ( „ „ )	.....	<i>Kharif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of Ind

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 19th
October, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

ELEPHANTS PRESERVATION ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS introduced the Bill to amend the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon. He said that the Bill, as he had explained to the Council when he moved for leave to introduce it, was a purely technical one, and he need not now take up the time of the Council with further explanations about it. It was not proposed to refer it to a Select Committee, because it would be important first of all to elicit opinions from the Local Governments of the places to which the Bill applied.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NIZÁMAT ACT REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to repeal Act No. XXVII of 1854, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, Sir Stuart Bayley and the Mover. He said that he had stated on the last occasion when the Council met the objects with which the proposed Bill was prepared; he need now only say that the enacting part of the Bill was comprised within the limits of a single line.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS FOREST ACT CONFIRMATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm the Madras Forest Act. He said :—

“The reasons for which I ask leave to introduce the measure are these :—
The Indian Forest Act of 1878 does not extend to the Presidency of Madras.”

The Madras Government have power to extend it to their Presidency by notification; but they have come to the conclusion that this mere power of extension will not suffice, and that, to meet the circumstances of Southern India, special legislation is necessary. Accordingly, they have passed an Act which does for Madras what was done for British Burma by the Burma Forest Act of 1881; that is to say, the Act enacts the Indian Forest Act of 1878, with such changes as are necessary to adapt it to the Madras Presidency. But, in doing this, they have been compelled to embody in their measure certain provisions which, though modelled on provisions contained in the general Indian Forest Act, are inconsistent with provisions contained in certain other Acts of the Governor General in Council,—in particular, the Easements Act,—and therefore are beyond the competence of the local legislature to enact. Of course, we are anxious that the Madras Act should follow, as closely as possible, the lines of our own Act, and therefore we propose to confirm the Madras Act, so far as it purports to repeal or amend any general Act of the Governor General in Council.

“So much for this particular measure. But I should like to add a few words about the difficulty out of which the need for this measure has arisen, because it is a difficulty which is likely to recur.

“The legislative powers of the Local Governments are, as we all know, derived from section 42 of the Indian Councils Act, which is as follows:—

“‘The Governor of each of the said Presidencies in Council shall have power at meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations as aforesaid, and, subject to the provisions herein contained, to make Laws and Regulations for the peace and good government of such Presidency, and for that purpose to repeal and amend any Laws and Regulations made prior to the coming into operation of this Act by any authority in India, so far as they affect such Presidency: provided always, that such Governor in Council shall not have the power of making Laws or Regulations which shall in any way affect any of the provisions of this Act, or of any other Act of Parliament in force, or hereafter to be in force, in such Presidency.’

“Now, the effect of this section is, that the local legislatures have not the power to repeal or amend any Act of Parliament, and have not the power to repeal or amend any Act of the Governor General in Council, passed after the date on which the Indian Councils Act came into operation. Consequently, every Act which we pass, and which comes into operation in territories under local legislatures, operates, *pro tanto*, to circumscribe the powers of those legislatures. I am inclined to think that some of our Acts have had this effect to an extent not anticipated at the time when they were framed. Take, for instance, some of the important codifying Acts, such as the Contract Act, the Evidence Act or the Easements Act. The main objects of these Acts, I take it, was, not so much to alter the law, as to declare and define it—to make it clearer and more certain. But when you take a rule of common law and put it into an Act of the legislature, you alter its character and effect. As long as it is merely a rule of the common law, which says that ‘the owner or occupier of the dominant heritage is entitled to enjoy the easement without disturbance by any other person,’ you have a rule which, like other rules of the common law, can be repealed or altered by legislation; but directly you take that rule and put it into an Act of the Governor General in Council, as you have done by one of the sections of the Easements Act, you make a rule which can no longer be altered by the local legislatures. The consequence is that, whenever a local legislature wishes to give power to take away or to modify for any public purpose any right in the nature of an easement, it incurs a serious risk of running its head against an Act of the Governor General in Council. This is not an altogether satisfactory state of things. Of course, it is essential that we should have the power of legislating for the whole of British India; but we have not the least desire to encroach upon the province of local legislatures by passing Acts which are merely of local importance. And again, we do not want to be constantly placed in the position of being asked to do what I propose to-day that we should do; that is to say, to introduce special legislation for the purpose of removing technical difficulties of our own creation.

"It is much easier to see the difficulty than to devise a satisfactory remedy for it, because our powers, like the powers of the local legislatures, are entirely derived from, and limited by, Act of Parliament. When Parliament has said that a local legislature shall not have the power to repeal or amend an Act of the Governor General in Council, of course we cannot give it that power. But we have power to amend our own Acts; and it has occurred to me that possibly a partial remedy for the difficulty to which I have referred may be suggested by a provision which is to be found in the new Civil Procedure Code. The Civil Procedure Code extends to the whole of British India except the Scheduled Districts, but it contains, in section 4, a saving of certain local Acts. This saving is as follows:—

"Save as provided in the second paragraph of section 3, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the following enactments * * * * *

* * * or any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, prescribing a special procedure for suits between landholders and their tenants or agents,

"or any law heretofore or hereafter passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, providing for the partition of immoveable property."

"The words to which I wish to call particular attention are "or hereafter passed,"—that is, the words which prevent the Act from affecting, not only past local Acts, but future local Acts. It has occurred to me that we might possibly, on the analogy of this section, amend such Acts as the Contract Act, the Evidence Act and the Easements Act, by enacting that their provisions shall not affect any Act hereafter passed by a local legislature for certain purposes. Those purposes would of course have to be very carefully considered and specified. The effect of such legislation would be to make it easier to extend the operation of such of these codifying Acts as have at present only a partial operation in India. The whole subject is involved in technical difficulties, and I call attention to it now for the purpose of inviting suggestion and criticism."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The question which has been raised by my hon'ble friend who has just spoken is undoubtedly important; it is also one of considerable difficulty, but well worthy of consideration. I should not be inclined to express any opinion on it myself at present and until I have had an opportunity of giving it fuller consideration. At the same time, I am much obliged to my hon'ble friend for having brought it to the notice of this Council, and, through the Council, to the notice of the public."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 26th October, 1882.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA;

The 19th October, 1882.

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER
OF 1882.

No. 1040 R. T., dated Simla, the 19th October 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1300 R. T., dated 12th November 1881.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 725 R. T., dated 20th July 1882.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railway in India for the quarter ended 30th June 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 312 miles, or 3·24 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 308,460 miles, or 3·17 per cent. in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 251 or 30·17 per cent. The numbers chiefly vary on the following railways:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Eastern Bengal	14	...
South Indian . . . . .	...	20
Great Indian Peninsula	114	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	21	...
Tirhoot	18	...
Muttra-Hathras	11	...
Rajputana-Malwa	18	...
Wardha Coal	38	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . . . .	...	14
Punjab Northern . . . . .	...	25
Indus Valley and Kandahar	52	...

2. The increase on the Eastern Bengal Railway mainly took place under "trains running over cattle on the line." The number of such accidents was 14 against 2.

3. Of the decrease of 20 accidents on the South Indian Railway, six were under "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 10 under "trains running over cattle on the line."

4. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the number of accidents from "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 12 to 42; the cattle accidents from 20 to 28; "slips in cuttings or embankments" from 4 to 20; cases of "fire in trains" from 9 to 61, and "other accidents" from 4 to 17. The accidents from failures of axles on this line diminished considerably, being only 1 against 8.

5. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway occurred under several heads, the largest being under "miscellaneous accidents," which number 13 against 1.

6. On the Tirhoot Railway the number of "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" rose from 5 to 16.

7. The whole of the increase on the Muttra-Hathras Railway took place under "broken rails," the number being 14 against 3.

8. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the accidents from "trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" increased from 1 to 6; the cases of "trains running over cattle on the line" from 62 to 76, and the "miscellaneous accidents" from 2 to 37, while the number of "collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" decreased from 11 to 1, the number of accidents from "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" from 8 to 1, and the number of cases of broken rails from 11 to *nil*.

9. The increase on the Wardha Coal Railway was chiefly under "failure of machinery, &c.," "failure of tyres," and "fire in trains." The numbers of accidents under these heads rose from *nil*, 4 and 7 to 8, 14 and 23, respectively.

10. The decrease on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway principally took place under "trains running over cattle on the line" and "trains running over obstructions on the line." Under the former head there was 1 against 10, and under the latter *nil* against 3.

11. The number of accidents on the Punjab Northern Railway decreased by 25; 8 under "goods trains or parts of goods trains leaving the rails" and the remainder under other heads.

12. The large increase on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway was due to there being 63 cases of cattle accidents against 42, and 28 cases of "fire in trains" against 3.

13. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were among passengers 1 killed and 9 injured, against 4 killed and 44 injured; and among servants 13 killed and 16 injured, against 1 killed and 13 injured. Of the casualties to servants 4 were killed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by a collision which took place on 1st June 1882 between a goods train and a pump truck which had been blown out of the station by a severe storm, and 1 killed and 5 injured on the Madras Railway by a wagon while being shunted getting away and colliding with an Inspector's trolley.

14. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of accidents.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	28	...	...	3	8	3	8

DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of acci- dents.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	10	...	4	...	...	...	4
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	109	...	...	1	...	1	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	378	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ditto " obstructions on the line	43	1	2	2	5	3	7
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	13	...	...	1	1	1	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	16	...	...	2	...	2	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tyres	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of axles	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of couplings	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	168	...	1	...	...	...	1
Fire at stations, involving injury to bridges or viaducts	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	93	...	1	4	2	4	3
TOTAL	1,083	1	9	13	16	14	25

15. The number of "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" increased from 74 to 109, of which 14 or 13 per cent. occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 42, or 39 per cent., occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

16. The number of "failure of tyres" was the largest on the Wardha Coal Railway, being 14 out of a total of 15.

17. There were 168 cases of "fire in trains" against 51. Sixty-seven per cent. of these accidents occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, Wardha Coal, and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, there being 61, or 36 per cent., on the Great Indian Peninsula, 23, or 14 per cent., on the Wardha Coal, and 28, or 17 per cent., on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.

18. The failures of machinery, &c., of engines were very numerous on the Indus Valley and Kandahar, Tirhoot and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, being 17, 16 and 12 respectively out of a total of 71.

19. Of the 378 cattle accidents reported, more than half occurred on the South Indian, Rajputana-Malwa, and Indus Valley and Kandahar Railways, the numbers being 52, 76 and 63 respectively.

20. Rails broke in 16 instances, of which 14 were reported on the Muttra-Hathras Railway.

21. The accidents from "slips in cuttings or embankments" numbered 22, of which 20 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone.

22. Under "fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," the number of accidents rose from 8 to 26, of which 5 took place on the East Indian and 6 on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways.

23. The miscellaneous accidents increased from 33 to 93, of which 17 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula, 13 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and 37 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

24. The casualties to passengers from "causes other than accidents to trains, &c.," were —

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	1	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	1	1
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	2
By closing of carriage doors	...	1
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	1	19
Other accidents	...	2
TOTAL	4	27

And the accidents to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors whilst performing duties connected directly with transit of passengers and goods from "causes other than accidents to trains, &c.," were —

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	8	13
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	6	20
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains . . . . .	...	1
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	2	13
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	8
Whilst breaking, spragging or chocking wheels . . . . .	...	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans . . . . .	...	1
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings . . . . .	...	2
Whilst working, crossing, or standing on the line	4	7
Whilst passing between vehicles	2	1
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. . . . .	...	1
Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	2	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. . . . .	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	1
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	2	11
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	23
TOTAL	29	108

25. Of "other persons" killed and injured by running trains, &c., 7 were killed and 1 injured whilst passing over line at level-crossings; 19 killed and 8 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 7 committed suicide; and 3 were killed, and one injured from miscellaneous causes.

26. The following table exhibits the total number of persons killed and injured from causes connected with the working of trains as compared with those in the previous corresponding quarter:—

	2ND QUARTER, 1881.		2ND QUARTER, 1882.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control	5	44	...	10
From misconduct or want of caution	6	37	5	26
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	2	18	16	33
From misconduct or want of caution	50	74	26	91
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	5	1	7	1
Trespassers, including suicides	36	7	26	8
Other persons	5	2	3	1
TOTAL	109	183	83	170

27. In addition to the above, 9 persons are reported to have been killed and 34 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 72 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Governments, Administrations and Officers concerned should be invited to the large number of accidents from "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" and "fire in trains" on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the increase under cattle accidents on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, "failures of machinery, &c.," on the Tirhoot Railway, "broken rails" on the Muttra-Hathras Railway, "failure of

tyres" and "fire in trains" on the Wardha Coal Railway, and "trains running over cattle" and "fire in trains" on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.

The attention of the Madras Government should be invited to the fact that, owing to the late submission of some of the figures for tables Nos. 3 and 4 of the Madras and South Indian Railways, the general return has been left incomplete.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin for information, together with copies of the returns compiled.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.	
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.	
The Resident at Hyderabad.	
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Biluchistan.	
The Director General of Railways.	
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.	

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.
GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1932 AS KILLED OR INJURED ON THE SEVERAL RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS AND OTHER PERSONS; AND DISTINGUISHING ALSO, IN THE CASE OF THE TWO FORMER CLASSES, BETWEEN ACCIDENTS HAPPENING FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, AND ACCIDENTS HAPPENING OTHERWISE.

Main Mileage open.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.				RAILWAY SERVANTS OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.				OTHER PERSONS.				TOTAL ALL CLASSES.												
		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Total.			Whilst passing over Railway- Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Total.					
		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.			Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.		Killed.		Injured.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
1,583	East Indian (including State Lines worked as	3	1	19	1	21	9	4	14	4	23	10	1	1	13	1	18	45								
1,595	Branches)	4	1	3	1	7	9	7	28	7	37	11	2	...	11	2	19	46								
171	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
172	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
547	Ondh and Rodilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
547	Ondh and Rodilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
663	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	4	20	6	4	26	3	6	6	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	37			
(a) 663	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	2	7	7	...	9	4	1	7	3	11	3	...	...	3	...	6	20						
858	Madras	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	2	2	4	...	...	4	...	4	4						
858	Madras	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	4	2	9	...	...	...	1	...	4	13					
855	South Indian	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	2	1	3	8			
855	South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	6
1,448	Great Indian Peninsula	5	2	2	...	7	1	13	10	13	11	4	...	...	5	...	18	18						
1,450	Great Indian Peninsula	1	...	1	...	2	8	4	22	12	29	2	1	...	2	1	14	32								
444	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	14	4	...	4	14	...	9	6	9	8	1	...	...	3	...	15	23						
460	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	9	4	9	...	...	...	2	...	7	9					
28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
29	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
282	Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6

GUARANTEED.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for
practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS.																From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.															
		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.																		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c.															
		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.				Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, whilst shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6.—Whilst loading or unloading.	
				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
GUARANTEED.	STATE.	East Indian (including State Lines worked as Branches).	4	1	2							1		1	3	1	7			3	4	2	3							5	4				
		Eastern Bengal.																					1												
		Oudh and Rohilkhand										2				2		2		1	2	1							1						
		Sind, Punjab and Delhi										9			9	9	2	2		2		1						1	2						
		Madras	1					1	2						1	2	1	3	1	6		1	1												
		South Indian																					1												
		Great Indian Peninsula	1												1	1	2	8	7		1	2	1					5	1						
		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.										1			1	1		2	1		1	1									3				
		Calcutta and South-Eastern																																	
		Nalkhiti																																	
		Northern Bengal											1			1	1			1	1	3													
		Tirhoot																																	
		Patna-Gya																																	
		Muttra Hathras																																	
		Cawnpore-Farukhabad																																	
		Rajputana-Malwa System	2		1	1							1			1	2	1	4		2	1	1								1				
Bhavnagar-Gondal																																			
Wardha Coal																																			
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh																																			
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley																				1															
Punjab Northern										1		3	1	5	5				1		1							1							
Indus Valley and Kandahar	1	1										2		2	1	3				2	4														
Gackwar of Baroda's																																			
Nizam's																																			
Mysore																					1														
Kaunia-Dhurla (Steam Tramway)																																			
TOTAL		1882	1	9	1	2	1	1	1	2		1	1	19	2	4	27	5	30	18	16	8	13	6	20		1		2	13	1				
		1881	4	42	1	4		3	1			1	1	28	4	9	7	39	11	81	1	13	5	10	4	10	1	3	1	4	9	4			

No. 2.

Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and classifying, as far as possible, Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

WANTS.

CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &C.

OTHERS.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, and the Number of Passengers and others, and of Railway Servants, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accidents.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	EAST INDIA (INCLUDING STATE LINES WORKED AS BRANCHES).						EASTERN BENGAL.						ODESH AND ROHILKHAND.						SIND, PUNJAB AND DELHI.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Servants.			Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Servants.			Total all Classes.			No.	Number of Passengers and others.			Number of Servants.			Total all Classes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—continued.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	MADRAS.				SOUTH INDIA.				GRAN INDIAN PROVINCE.				BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.				CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN.			
	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.	
	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.	No.	Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The shedding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	53	1	5	6	65	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	44	...	2	1	2	1	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	(a)				(a)				95,922,636				56,977,164				1,826,214			
" of Servants employed	(a)				(a)				21,495				5,932				180			
Train-mileage of all descriptions	(a)				(a)				2,606,869				528,140				11,471			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—continued.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NALBATTI.				NORTHERN BEGAL.				TIBOOT.				PATNA-GYA.				MUTTA-HATIBAL.			
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.
		Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ditto of tyres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Number of Passenger miles	642,280	7,737,948	4,403,097	4,235,664	1,798,760															
" of Servants employed	175	1,672	1,025	504	105															
Train-mileage of all descriptions	10,022	141,469	64,034	38,668	10,788															

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—continued.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	CAWPOOR-FACUNABAD.				RAJPUTANA-MALWA SYSTEM.				BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.				WARDHA COAL.				NASIR-CHEATTHORE.			
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.
		Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Collisions between light engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Passenger trains; or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	..	..	..	..	76	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ditto through gates at level crossings	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Ditto of tyres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Ditto of wheels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Ditto of axles	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Ditto of couplings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Broken rails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Fire in trains	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Other accidents	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	..	..	..	161	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Number of Passenger miles	4,410,900				82,683,146				7,961,924				830,257				3,288,633			
" of Servants employed	383				9,861				633				(a) 384				1,456			
Train mileage of all descriptions	34,561				1,024,797				98,781				28,017				55,668			

(a) Inclusive of 12 servants employed in colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—continued.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.																
RANGOON AND INRAWADDY VALLEY.				PUTTAN NORTHERN.				INDUS VALLEY AND KANDAHAR.				GAKHWAS OF BARODA &c.				
No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Total all Classes.	
	Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.			Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains standing foul of the line	
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles	
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	
4. Collisions between light engines	
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	
14. Ditto of tyres	
15. Ditto of wheels	
16. Ditto of axles	
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	
18. Ditto of couplings	
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	
20. Broken rails	
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	
23. Fire in trains	
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	
25. Other accidents	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES				7	40	143	1	1	1
Number of Passenger miles				13,050,612	26,339,136				20,176,533				1,732,725			
" " of Servants employed				1,197	8,570				5,066				185			
Train mileage of all descriptions				137,677	257,696				476,963				18,063			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1882, &c.,—concluded.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.										TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.														
Nizam's.					Mysore.					MAVIA-DEULA (STEAM TRAMWAY).					TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.									
No.	Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.	Number of Servants.	Total all Classes.						
			Killed.	Injured.				Killed.	Injured.				Killed.	Injured.				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
1	1	...	...	...	...	
2	11	...	...	...	...	
3	28	...	...	...	...	
4	2	...	...	...	...	
5	10	...	...	...	...	
6	109	...	...	...	...	
7	14	...	...	...	...	
8	1	...	...	...	...	
9	1	...	...	...	...	
10	378	...	...	...	...	
11	43	...	...	...	...	
12	13	...	...	...	...	
13	16	...	...	...	...	
14	71	...	...	...	...	
15	15	...	...	...	...	
16	1	...	...	...	...	
17	12	...	...	...	...	
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
TOTAL ALL CLASSES					6	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
Number of Passenger miles.					6,066,159					2,742,677					194,904					635,089,735				
" of Servants employed					649					690					167					101,734				
Train mileage of all descriptions					84,907					27,274					5,853					9,159,496				

TABLE

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the year 1882, and the Number of RAILWAY STATIONS.

RAILWAYS.		1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing (not of the line).	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	
STATE.	GUJARAT.	East Indian (including State Lines worked as Branches).	...	1	4	...	2	5	...	25	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	1	1	4	...	2	14	1	...	6	3	1	8	3	...	...	2	...	1	...
	Madras	...	...	2	1	1	7	...	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	South Indian	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	52	1	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	12	1	1	42	...	...	28	4	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nalhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	...	2	1	...	1	7	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
	Patna-Gya	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra-Hathras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Cawnpore-Farakhabad	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajputana Malwa System	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	6	...	76	9	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	8	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	1	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	2	1	2
	Punjab Northern	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	16	...	2	2
	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1	1	7	2	...	68	4	1	7	17	1	3
	Gaskwar of Baroda's	1
	Nizam's	1	3
	Mysore	1	3	2	1	...
	Kanlia-Dhurla (Steam Tramway)	1	1	1
TOTAL		{ 1882	1	11	28	2	10	109	14	1	878	43	13	16	71	15	1	12	...	18	2	16
		{ 1881	3	12	41	3	7	74	15	2	366	33	18	25	67	5	2	17	1	21	1	16

No. 4.

Second Quarter of 1882, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS VANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

21. The heading of portions of permanent way.											22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.											23. Fire in trains.											24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.											25. Other accidents.											Total all Classes.											NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.											NUMBER OF SERVANTS.											TOTAL ALL CLASSES.											Mean miles of Railway open.											Number of Passengers carried.											Train mileage of all descriptions.											Passenger mileage.											PER MILE OPEN.											TOTAL 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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH SEPTEMBER 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD SEPTEMBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 24TH SEPTEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 23RD SEPTEMBER 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23rd Sep. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i> Eastern Bengal . . .	172	1,59,255	926	172	1,90,197	1,106	24,25,356	554	24,82,871	574	57,515	...
23rd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	89,944	163	547	73,854	135	23,03,466	166	23,69,868	172	66,432	...
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi . . .	676	1,79,152	265	676	1,72,089	254	41,41,831	242	44,03,901	259	2,62,020	...
23rd ditto	Madras . . .	858	1,06,036	124	861	1,24,235	144	30,60,318	141	34,15,802	158	3,55,484	...
23rd ditto	South Indian . . .	655	66,313	101	655	69,686	106	18,75,406	113	18,80,388	114	4,982	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,439	4,62,730	322	1,450	4,18,867	289	1,50,11,430	410	1,52,68,823	418	2,57,408	...
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . .	444	1,14,098	257	461	70,827	153	45,58,838	406	47,29,480	407	1,70,601	...
	TOTAL	4,791	11,76,529	246	4,822	11,19,265	232	3,33,76,735	274	3,45,51,162	285	11,74,427	...
30th Sep. 1882	<i>State.</i> East Indian . . .	1,504	10,04,213	668	1,507	7,12,772	478	2,03,60,545	535	2,06,47,349	545	2,86,804	...
30th Sep. 1882	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	26	3,716	133	38	3,020	91	72,858	103	90,944	116	18,086	...
30th ditto	Nalhati . . .	27	1,316	49	27	1,311	49	30,389	44	32,613	48	2,274	...
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal . . .	233	33,142	164	230	49,640	216	7,75,754	132	9,03,576	155	1,27,821	...
23rd ditto	Tirhoot . . .	75	10,194	136	75	10,336	138	2,68,103	132	3,08,073	150	37,570	...
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya . . .	57	22,360	392	57	8,968	157	2,42,318	168	2,12,382	148	...	29,956
23rd ditto	Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,853	98	29	2,819	97	68,140	92	56,821	78	...	11,319
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	86	7,821	91	87	5,746	66	1,39,015	60	1,57,623	71	28,008	...
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur . . .	12	563	47	12	682	53	18,889	62	21,118	69	2,229	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,016	1,64,845	162	1,117	1,51,568	136	38,86,877	151	48,43,427	172	9,56,550	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal . . .	45	10,635	236	45	6,345	141	2,35,703	207	2,45,274	216	9,571	...
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	53	3,479	66	98	4,569	47	1,34,911	90	2,60,868	106	1,25,457	...
23rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	22,628	141	161	20,132	125	6,42,821	159	6,47,928	160	5,107	...
23rd ditto	Sindia . . .	75	5,797	77	75	4,191	56	1,36,148	71	1,46,203	77	10,055	...
23rd ditto	Punjab Northern . . .	363	51,728	142	409	41,710	102	13,65,670	148	13,63,731	134	...	1,939
30th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,20,100	182	660	68,916	104	22,23,790	133	20,19,739	121	...	4,051
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera . . .	...	...	...	23	1,542	67	...	...	32,255	55	32,255	...
	TOTAL	2,920	4,66,177	159	3,138	3,81,451	121	1,02,31,936	138	1,13,40,054	144	13,08,118	...
23rd Sep. 1882	<i>Native States.</i> Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	120	5,137	43	104	10,834	56	3,28,550	81	4,37,546	89	1,08,996	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's . . .	121	11,901	98	121	14,159	117	3,86,263	126	4,05,836	133	19,573	...
23rd ditto	Mysore . . .	58	2,288	39	86	4,872	57	67,126	46	1,34,496	62	67,870	...
	TOTAL	299	19,321	65	401	29,865	74	7,81,939	92	9,77,878	97	1,95,939	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,514	26,66,239	280	9,868	22,43,353	227	6,47,51,155	267	6,75,16,443	272	29,65,283	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,20,26,460	132	3,29,30,387	133	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,27,25,695	135	3,45,86,056	139	18,60,361	...

SIMLA.
The 24th October 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st OCTOBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rain worth noticing during the week under report, except in the Madras Presidency and in British Burma and in the Chittagong district.

Harvest operations continue in some parts of the country, and have been completed or nearly so in others.

Standing crops in the Madras Presidency are generally good, but a little more rain is wanted in parts of some districts. In Coorg, in the Mysore State, in the Nizam's Territories, in Berar, in Assam, and in British Burma crops are in good condition. In the Punjab prospects of the harvest are good, but the yield is expected to be below average in the Umballa and Hissar divisions. In Bengal the rice crop in several places is not very satisfactory, owing to deficient supply of timely rain; sugarcane is doing well. In the Bombay Presidency locusts are injuring crops in parts of Poona and Satara districts. They are disappearing from Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Násik.

The sowing of *rabi* crops in the Bombay Presidency has been completed in a few districts and is in progress in others. In the Nizam's Territories, in Berar, in the Central Provinces, in Rajputana and Central India, and in Bengal sowings are still in progress. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh sowings are germinating well; rain is wanted in Kumaun and Sitapur for the sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 1st)		
Bellary	No rain	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, yield average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool	·06 (rainfall of one station).	More rain wanted for dry crops in one division; harvest early dry crops and indigo, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam	·50 (average of eight stations).	More rain wanted; crops under channels and larger tanks good, but lost under small and rain-fed tanks; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna	·16 (average of three stations).	Standing crops paddy affected by grub in one taluka, elsewhere good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and fever slight; cattle-disease general.
Chingleput (Madras)	·87 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where irrigated, withering elsewhere for want of rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore	1·21 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry crops, yield average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore	·92 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluka; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	1·35 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair; cholera in parts.
Malabar	2·40 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crops nearly over; sowing second crops progressing; small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore	1·18	Agricultural operations progressing; fever slightly prevalent.
Bombay—(Nov. 1st)		
Kurrachee	.....	River higher than on same date last year; slight fever prevails; 1 case small-pox in Sujawal taluka; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 36 and 39, in Manjhand 26, 36 and 50, in Jati 20, 40 and 44, and in Tatta 24, 38 and 46 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	.....	<i>Kharif</i> reaping nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> operations in progress; small-pox in Hyderabad and Naushahro, and fever in twelve talukas; north wind has set in; wheat 23, <i>bajri</i> 44, <i>juari</i> 48, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	.....	Reaping of rice, <i>bajri</i> , &c., completed; sowing of wheat and gram commenced, other crops doing well; fever in Dholka, Viramgaum, Gogo, and Parentij; cattle-disease continues in Sanand; wheat 28 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	.....	Harvesting of <i>kharif</i> continues; <i>rabi</i> sowings commenced in Amreli; public health good; cattle-disease continues in parts of Kari division; <i>bajri</i> 33 and common rice 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat	.....	<i>Kharif</i> harvest progressing; <i>juari</i> 37 and <i>nagli</i> 58 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	.....	Weather clear, nights cold; <i>bajri</i> being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sown, save where locusts remain; locusts have left in large numbers, but have alighted in Násik, Igatpuri, and Peint eating <i>bajri</i> , rice, and <i>nagli</i> , and also in west of Baglan and Kalvan; distress apprehended shortly in Chandore and northern talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 25th and 26th, <i>nil</i> on 27th; 1° cool on 28th, 29th and 31st, and 2° cool on 30th; vapour in air in defect of normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	No rain	Slight damage by locusts continues; 18 cholera cases in Sirur taluka, 8 deaths; <i>bajri</i> 47 and <i>juari</i> 69 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 43 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	No rain	Reaping of <i>bajri</i> in progress in all talukas; sowing of <i>ajli</i> almost completed throughout the district; locusts appear to be gradually leaving; cholera in Karjat, 25 attacks, 4 deaths, Shegaon, 1 attack, 1 death; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 63 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 lbs. in Akola; <i>juari</i> —maximum 102 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	.....	No report received.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in Hubli and Karajgi.	Rice and cotton crops good; early rice being harvested in some villages of western talukas; sowing of late crops in progress; slight cattle-disease in three talukas; public health good; rice minimum 21 and <i>juari</i> 53 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Hallial, '35	Harvesting rice continues on coast and above Ghât talukas; small-pox in one and fever in two talukas; common rice at Karwar 11 seers, in district average 13½ seers per rupee; weather fair.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather cool; general health fair; cholera continues in Dhrol but slightly; fever in Nawanganar, Dhrol, Gondal, Mengui, Lodhika, Bagasra, and Vasarad; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 34 lbs. per rupee.
General Remarks. —Weather generally clear; harvesting <i>khairif</i> and sowing <i>rabi</i> completed in a few districts, in progress in the rest; locusts have almost disappeared in Khandesh and are leaving Nasik and Ahmednagar, but continue doing injury in parts of Poona and Satara districts; fever and cattle-disease in many districts; slight cholera and small-pox in some.		
Bengal—(Nov. 1st)		
Chittagong ...	1.24	Weather hot; prospects fair; <i>amun</i> plants flourishing; prices somewhat higher; cattle-disease still prevails; general health good.
Dacca ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather becoming cooler; prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta) ...	Alipore, <i>nil</i>	Prospects of late rice and sugarcane satisfactory; lands being prepared for winter crops; health of people generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops favourable; <i>amun</i> crop doing well; lands being ploughed for winter crops; fever prevails here and there.
Rajshahye ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of <i>amun</i> much improved; <i>rabi</i> crops being sown; fever prevalent.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i> ; 4.29 during preceding week.	Prospects of winter rice fair; state of <i>rabi</i> crops also better; fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good, but tobacco seedlings said to have suffered from late rain; public health good.
Bhagulpur ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops fair.
Purneah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of crops fair; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops going on; fever very prevalent.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects of standing crops fair; <i>rabi</i> crops being sown; early sowings have germinated; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice prospects fair; rain still required for rice on high lands; other crops good; prices stationary; public health middling.
Hazáribúgh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting cool; prospects of rice crops good; sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; public health good.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy for the last three days; prospects of crops excellent; public health good.
General Remarks. —There was some rain in Chittagong during the week, none in any of the other reporting districts; prospects generally much improved by the late general heavy rainfall, but rice crop in several places said to be not very satisfactory, owing to deficient supply of timely rain; ploughing and sowing of cold weather crops progressing favourably, and <i>kharif</i> and other pulses already sown doing well; sugarcane generally promises a good crop; fever prevalent in some districts, and cases of cholera still reported from a few places, elsewhere public health good.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 31st) ...	No rain	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; rice crop good; no sickness among men or cattle.
Allahabad (Nov. 1st) ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> flourishing; prospects good; health on the whole very good for season.
Gorakhpur (Oct. 30th) ...	.....	Weather fine; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; active demand for labour; health good and prices stationary.
Jhansi ( " " ) ...	.....	Prospects good; <i>khairif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowing in progress; supplies sufficient; prices stationary; fever continues; no cattle-disease.
Agra (" 31st) ...	No rain	<i>Khairif</i> being harvested; <i>rabi</i> ploughings and sowings continue; sugarcane being irrigated; fever abating; general health good; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Bareilly (Oct. 31st)	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; cholera dying out; fever still prevalent.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Health good; <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested and cotton-picking commenced; barley and wheat being sown in Baghanat; prices stationary; export of wheat and oil-seeds recommenced from Meerut and Ghaziabad.
Kumaun (" ")	No rain	A fall now would benefit sowing of <i>rabi</i> ; health good; cattle-disease still prevails; prices unchanged.
Lucknow ( " " )	.....	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; prices stationary; cholera almost disappearing, but fever prevalent.
Partabgarh ( " " )	.....	Prices still falling; <i>bajri</i> harvest completed; newly sown crops coming on nicely; weather seasonable; cholera has abated considerably.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Outturn of <i>mash</i> indifferent; <i>rabi</i> sowings in parts of Sidhauri hindered for want of sufficient moisture; slight cattle-disease in one tahsil; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings in progress; weather fine; fever and cattle-disease in part of district; prices steady.
Rae Bareilly (" 30th)	.....	<i>Rabi</i> ploughings and sowings in progress; cholera and fever continue; no cattle-disease; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 31st)	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> harvest and <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowings going on; <i>juari</i> and rice yield will be poor; prices steady; slight fever still continues.
General Remarks. —No rain; rain wanted in Kumaun and part of Sitapur for the <i>rabi</i> sowings; <i>kharif</i> harvest nearly over; <i>rabi</i> sowings germinating well; markets well supplied; prices falling in three districts, elsewhere stationary; cholera continues in Rae Bareilly, but is abating elsewhere; cattle-disease continues in four districts.		
Punjab—(Oct. 31st)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; prospects of yield continue to be good.
Hissar ...	No rain	Health good; prices rising; harvest prospects unchanged.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; yield of crops expected to be below the average.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady.
Lahore ...	No rain	Slight fever prevalent; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; prices steady; crop prospects good.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; harvest prospects good.
Rawalpindi ...	10	Slight fever still prevails in some parts of the district; prices steady; harvest prospects above the average.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Fever decreasing; prices steady; harvest prospects good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever abating; prices of food-grains are generally stationary; price of Indian-corn is rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever not yet disappeared; prices steady; crop prospects good.
General Remarks. —The health of the province has been generally good; slight fever prevails in the Rawalpindi, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar districts, but in the Mooltan and Peshawar districts it is abating; the prices of food-grains are stationary, except in Hissar where they are rising; the crop prospects are generally good, but in Umballa and in the Hissar divisions it is expected that the yield will be below the average.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 1st)	.....	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed; prospects good; fever and cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore (Oct. 31st)	.....	Weather cool; <i>kharif</i> reaping and <i>rabi</i> sowings almost finished; wheat 20 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 30th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> being cut; <i>rabi</i> sowings almost finished; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Soni (" 31st)	.....	Weather getting cold; <i>kharif</i> being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; fever prevalent; wheat 17 and rice 16½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; <i>kharif</i> fair; <i>rabi</i> progressing; fever prevalent; wheat 13 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 28th)	.....	Weather clear and cool; rice doing well, <i>rabi</i> sowings going on; cattle-disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (" 20th)	.....	Weather clear and cold; prospects good; health good; rice 5½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa (" 31st)	.....	Days warm and nights chilly; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices steady; rice 13 and wheat 16 seers per rupee.
General Remarks. —Weather cloudy; mornings and nights cool and pleasant; <i>kharif</i> crops being reaped; <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; prospects generally favourable; fever prevalent and cholera reported from a few districts.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
(Oct. 28th)		
Akyab ...	1.46	Total rainfall 198.78 inches; public health good in town, but 10 deaths from cholera in district; cattle-disease in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon ...	2.13	Total rainfall 100.69 inches; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	1.81	Total rainfall 121.13 inches; public health and condition of crops good.
Prome ...	0.32	Total rainfall 49.10 inches; public health good; more rain has fallen and crop prospects are better.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2.11	Total rainfall 199.48 inches; public health and condition of crops good both in Moulmein and district; 24 deaths of cattle reported in one township.
Toungoo ...	0.76	Total rainfall 88.19 inches; 3 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; 10 deaths from cattle-disease in one township.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Crop prospects are generally good; a few cases of cholera in Akyab; Tharrawaddy, Henzada, and Tavoy, and some deaths from cattle-disease in Amherst and Toungoo, otherwise public health and health of cattle generally good.
Assam—		
Gaubati (Oct. 31st)	Nil	Mornings cool and foggy; weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; public health good.
Sylhet (Nov. 1st)	Nil	Prospects of crops generally good; isolated cases of cholera in north and south of Sylhet and in the Sunamganj subdivisions.
Cachar (" ")	Nil	Weather warm; reaping of <i>aus</i> crop finished; state of <i>sali</i> crop and public health good; common rice 25½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>sali dhan</i> good; cattle-disease decreasing; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Nov. 1st)		
Bangalore ...	.....	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	10	Crops in good condition.
Mercara ...	17	Rice crop doing well; <i>rabi</i> being harvested in Nanjarajapattana and Yeluvashime taluks; coffee ripening fast; cardamum picking completed; public health and prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain more or less in Coar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, and Katur districts; crops in good condition; prospects favourable; no material change in prices; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(Nov. 1st)		
Amrāoti ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> crops good; <i>rabi</i> sowings nearly completed; rain wanted; wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 28 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops favourable; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> and sowing of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; <i>rabi</i> sowings continue in one taluk only; cattle-disease in one taluk; public health otherwise good; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 27½, and yellow <i>juari</i> 32½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
(Nov. 1st)		
Indore ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Satna ...	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	.....	Crops and public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Crops good; fever prevalent; wheat 21 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	Weather clear; prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	.....	<i>Kharif</i> prospects good; prices stationary; health good.
Manpur ...	.....	Weather fair; sowings of <i>rabi</i> crops in progress; opium fields are being prepared; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 1st)	.....	Weather clear; fever diminishing; cold nights.
Sirohi (Oct. 29th)	.....	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops cut; cold nights, days very hot.
Marwar (" 27th)	.....	About two months' water in tanks; wells almost full; health good; crops being harvested; weather close; nights unusually warm and sultry; prices stationary.
Meywar (" 28th)	.....	Tanks and wells fair; health and crops good.
Haroti (" 29th)	.....	<i>Kharif</i> harvesting and <i>rabi</i> sowings in progress; tanks and wells full; weather seasonable; health good.
Jhallawar (" 25th)	.....	Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Ajunero (" 31st)	.....	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> crop completed; <i>rabi</i> sowings progressing; health good.
Jeypore ( " " )	.....	Prospects favourable; prices firm; fever prevalent.
Ulwur ( " " )	.....	Gram, barley, and wheat being sown; health fair.
Nepal—		
(Oct. 26th)		
Katmandu ...	Nil	Rice crop nearly harvested; splendid weather.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 26th October, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING moved that the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said that he explained fully how this matter stood when he moved that the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee. He had only now to add that the Select Committee had recommended that the provisions of the existing Currency Act regarding the issue of notes in exchange of bullion should be restored in the Bill. The only other alterations made in the Bill were of a purely formal nature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Major the Hon'ble E. BARING also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said that the Bill had been for a long time under consideration of the Council and of the public. No objection had been made to the Bill in its present form. The Select Committee had stated their opinion that no further alteration was necessary, and had recommended that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS FOREST ACT VALIDATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to confirm the Madras Forest Act, and moved that it be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the Council. He said :—

"In moving for leave to introduce this Bill I described it as a Bill to confirm the Madras Forest Act, and that description was substantially, but not technically, accurate. Strictly speaking, it is a measure to amend certain general Acts so far as their provisions impede the operation of the local Act, and, as I am moving that the Bill be taken into consideration at the next meeting, I think I had better read it to the Council. It is entitled "A Bill to remove doubts regarding the Madras Forest Act, 1882," and runs as follows :—

"Whereas doubts have arisen whether the Madras Forest Act, 1882, is consistent with certain Acts of the Governor General in Council, and it is expedient to remove those doubts ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

"1. No enactment of the Governor General in Council shall affect, or shall be deemed to have at any time contained anything which would affect, the Madras Forest Act, 1882."

Enactments of the Governor General in Council not to affect the Madras Forest Act.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

“As the purpose of this Bill, as is obvious, is simply to give full local effect to the provisions of the Madras Forest Act,—an Act passed by the Madras legislature, which has been fully considered by them, and which the public of Madras have also had an opportunity of considering during its passage through the Legislative Council of that Presidency,—I think there can be no objection, and indeed it is very necessary, that measures should be taken to pass this Bill through the Council as rapidly as possible. No one is more opposed than I am to any unnecessary suspension of the standing orders of the Legislative Council. It is a great security to the public against hasty and ill-considered legislation that those standing orders should be strictly observed, but in this case that necessity does not arise. The Madras Act is one that affects the Madras public only; they have had a full opportunity of considering it, and this measure is one of a purely formal character.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements. He said:—

“The Council is aware that an Act was passed in 1871 for the purpose of enabling Government to make advances of money to the owners and tenants of land for the sole purpose of improving that land. After some eleven years' experience, it is universally admitted that the Act is a failure. The total advances under the Act for the whole of India do not come to more than four-and-a-half or five lakhs at the outside during the year, and the Famine Commission, in chapter 4 of the second part of their report, have called attention to this subject, and suggested that the Act might be made simpler, and the Local Governments might have more power to make the rules under which the Act is worked elastic and suitable to local peculiarities. On the report of the Famine Commission, the Local Governments were asked to give their opinions on these suggestions. Those opinions have now been received, and are almost unanimous that the Act and the rules framed under it require simplification. The North-West Government are specially anxious that this should be done, and they have pressed it on the notice of the Government of India. In accordance with those opinions, the present Bill has been framed, on the principle of leaving everything that can possibly be thus left to rules to be framed by the Local Government. In the present case, I think this method of framing the Act is not open to objection, because the only interests concerned are those of the Government which advances the money, and it is presumed that in making the rules it will take precautions against loss. In thus amending the law we have also taken the opportunity of endeavouring to encourage the application of private capital to the improvement of land. We propose to follow the method which has been for a long time adopted in the English and the Irish Acts which have been passed for a similar purpose, the method, namely, of empowering companies whose articles of association, and the method of whose business, is approved by the Government to make advances to owners of land for the purpose of executing improvements. We propose that the Government of India should have the power to place conditions on those companies, to ensure that their business shall be carried on in a proper and reasonable manner; and, if those companies fulfil the conditions imposed upon them, the Bill is so drawn as to enable them to take advantage of its provisions for the recovery of the advances; in fact, their loans will be secured and will be recoverable in the same manner as if the money had been advanced by the Government.

“This is the Bill which I ask leave now to introduce, and I hope that the Council will give me permission to introduce it, because, although I think it is open to doubt whether it will lead to a very great extension of advances by Government, I think it is quite probable that it may open the door to private enterprise in the matter. For my own part, I fear that, until the causes which prevent people from improving their lands are removed, namely, in the case of tenants, the want of security that the profits which are derivable from

their improvements will not be appropriated by the landlord; I think that, until the provincial laws are altered in this respect, there is not much hope, so far as tenants are concerned, that they will take advances either from the Government or from private companies; but I think that, when this Bill is passed, we shall have done all we can in a direct way to make the system of advances popular."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—

"I have only a few remarks to make in confirmation of the proposals of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Crosthwaite, in connection with this Bill, which I quite agree with him in hoping the Council will give him permission to introduce to-day.

"He has told us of the origin of the Bill, but there was also another reason for bringing it in which he omitted to mention, which was a small technical omission, regarding the recovery of interest on loans, which was brought to our notice by one of the Local Governments. But, in reading the papers connected with the Bill, I was very much struck by the unanimity of all those consulted as to the fact of the old law having failed in accomplishing the objects with which it was established, though there was considerable difference of opinion as to the reasons of that failure: reasons were given of all kinds. Some gentlemen, I observe, actually stated that the agriculturists did not require loans for the improvement of their land; but that was not general. More commonly it was said that the dealings of the cultivator with officials in matters of this kind were exceedingly troublesome, that at every point he was thrown back, and that it took him an enormous amount of time, and caused him an unreasonable amount of trouble, to get his loan. That was, I think, very generally agreed. Another point was the excessive cost of the application in point of fees; another point was the high rate of interest; another was the shortness of the time within which he had to repay the amount, and there may have been other reasons given, but those were the main ones in regard to the Act as it stood. But the real reason, to my mind, which has prevented the old Act from having anything like the operation which we would have wished for it, was brought out very clearly and lucidly in a report by Mr. Jones, Commissioner of Birar. He explained—and I think every one will agree that his explanation is incontestible—that the raiyat, if he borrows from the Government, cannot also borrow from the village money-lenders. It was a sermon on the old text that you cannot serve two masters. The raiyat comes to the Government and he receives the loan, but, in order to receive it, he must hypothecate his land. Shortly afterwards he wants perhaps to borrow for some other purpose—for marriage, or to pay his revenue, or for any one of the thousand domestic purposes for which he requires money besides agricultural operations. He then goes to the village money-lender; the money-lender turns round upon him and says:—'No, you have already borrowed from the Government; the Government have been ruining my business by charging a lower rate of interest than mine; the Government have already got the first lien on your land, and now you can go to the Government for the other money that you want.' Well, when it comes to a choice, and the raiyat has to decide whether he should borrow from one of two competitors,—one of whom can only lend for one purpose, while the other can lend for all purposes,—there is very small doubt as to what he will do; he will cleave to the one who can lend for all purposes, and despise the other who can only lend for one purpose. That is, I think, the real reason which cuts at the root of any very extended usefulness of the Act as it at present stands. There remains the fact that, though this applies to the cultivators who are indebted, it does not apply to the cultivators who are not indebted. These may require loans for agricultural improvements, and to them the necessity for keeping on good terms with the village money-lender does not apply; but the great majority of cultivators—even those very well off—all over the country, must occasionally have to apply for loans for temporary purposes. Well, I suppose, the logical deduction from this would be—'Then why not give up the whole business and try and arrange a system of companies or banks conducted by private enterprise which shall take over from you the agricultural loans, and at the same time carry out the ordinary domestic and industrial loans which the raiyat wants at all times and in all parts of India?'

"We have given a great deal of attention to this subject, with the assistance of my hon'ble friends, Major Baring, Mr. Crosthwaite and others; we have been practically working at it all the season; it has been thoroughly threshed out, and a scheme up to a certain point has been devised; but the more we worked at it, and the deeper we dug, the greater the difficulties and the more insuperable they seemed. We were met by these two main difficulties, in regard to Northern India especially,—first, that the raiyat in those parts has no transferable interest in his land which he can offer as security, and the only interest he can offer—his crops—are previously hypothecated to the landlord. These were the two points at which we stuck. We got pretty well on with the work, when it was brought to our notice that a gentleman in Bombay—Mr. (now Sir William) Wedderburn—was at work on a similar scheme, and he had the advantage of being in communication with certain bankers at Puna who were apparently willing to assist him in starting an experiment of the kind. It occurred to us that the experiment of an Agricultural Banking Society aided by Government should, in the first instance, if tried at all, be tried in a selected tract of country, and not thrown to be torn in pieces by the fortune or ill-fortune which might attend it under the varying conditions of different parts of India; and, when we came to consider to what tract of country we should apply it, it seemed to us that very obvious advantages existed in regard to the Dekkhan which did not exist in any other part of India. In the first place, the cultivator of the Dekkhan has a transferable interest in his land, and, in the second place, he has no landlord coming between him and the Government. Well, Sir William Wedderburn was good enough to come up to Simla, and we had various conferences with him, and the upshot of it all is that we propose now to consult the Government of Bombay on the possibility of introducing such a scheme into a selected area in the Dekkhan. In the meantime, the necessity remains for amending the existing law, not only on the small technical point which I have mentioned, but also on the various grounds given by Mr. Crosthwaite. We wish to amend the defects in procedure; we wish to simplify the procedure in every direction, to shorten the operations and various processes through which the raiyat has to go before he can get his loan; we wish for permission to reduce fees and stamp-duties; we wish to bring the interest down to the lowest point compatible with justice and fairness to the general taxpayer; and we wish to make the law as elastic as possible, and to leave as much as possible to be provided for by the rules of the various Local Governments.

"These are the objects with which the Bill is brought in, and I have no doubt that, in the hands of my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, these objects will be attained. We have also provided experimentally—and these provisions will have to be very carefully considered in Select Committee when leave is given to introduce the Bill—for permission practically for the Government to make over, in any tract in which an agricultural bank may be started, its money-lending business for agricultural operations altogether. Such banks have not yet been started generally; but I was very much interested in having my attention recently called to a report in the Bengal Government Gazette by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division of Bengal, giving an account of an agricultural bank which has been started in Jessore. That bank is conducted entirely by Native managers, and it has been started by Native capital. It is principally concerned with deposits by agriculturists, but it has also a good deal of loan work. Naturally, you will ask, if an agricultural bank in Bengal can do loan work, why should we have been so much hampered with regard to the security of the land and the crops? The answer is given in the Commissioner's report on the bank. The bank lends only on the security of zamindaris and patni taluqs, that is to say, on what is absolutely, or nearly absolutely, proprietary right, and does not descend to tenures. This, of course, limits to a certain extent the usefulness of the bank from our point of view, but still it is a very useful experiment, and I only hope the example will be followed freely and frequently in other parts of India."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I have only to say, in regard to this Bill, that it is not a very large measure. I believe, however, that it will remove many of the difficulties which now prevent the practical employment of the existing machinery for Government loans for agricultural improvements, and that, as far as it has that effect, it will I cannot doubt, be beneficial to the agricultural community.

"The difficulties found to exist in India in this matter are not confined to India alone. We find also at home that loans of this description are not taken advantage of to the extent to which one might naturally suppose they would be, for very much the same reasons as those which have deterred agriculturists from availing themselves of them in this country,—namely, the difficulties created by the very strict rules which have been laid down for the guidance of applicants for loans of this description. These rules have been found to be unpalatable to English landholders, and I am not by any means surprised to find that they have had the same effect in this country. The main object of this Bill is to simplify those rules to the greatest possible extent, to enable them to be applied to the different parts of the country as varying circumstances require; and it is my earnest hope that, although the measure is not one of a very extensive character, it will effect a small and useful reform in the present system of loans for agricultural improvements."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd November, 1882.

SIMLA;
The 26th October, 1882. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

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GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Eleusine Sorghum.			Bairash Millet (Cen- bon, Bajra), Pennisetum glaucum.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	7 6	13 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	19 6	19 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	31 11	27 11	27 11
	Vizagapatam	10 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 10	12 5	11 5	12 6	13 10	21 10	21 10	25 14	31 11	27 11	27 11
	Odnavery	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	18 14	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 11	30 11	11 26	14 11	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	12 11	13 11	...	...	...	16 3	15 11	17 0	16 13	16 5	17 14	25 0	24 14	28 10	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 11	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 13	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 5	14 0	14 11	...	...	...	12 13	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 2	12 14	30 0	30 0	0 27	10 37	11 31	14 30
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	31 14	30 14	14 18	13 18	13 18	13 18
	Bellary	19 3	16 14	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 13	13 8	13 8	13 0	41 3	37 2	26 5	26 5	26 5	26 5
	Kurnool	12 11	12 2	11 6	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	34 14	34 1	31 8	20 10	21 3	26 5
	Madras	10 13	10 8	9 13	...	...	...	12 14	13 5	13 5	14 5	15 2	14 8	23 0	23 13	23 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 3	15 0	14 0	14 11	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 6	15 0	15 14	17 5	17 5	16 14	34 10	33 11	29 2	23 11	23 11	23 11
	South Arcot	8 10	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 14	17 2	16 8	14 6	30 3	33 10	30 3	33 10	33 10	33 10
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	12 6	20 14	...	18 6	33 6	33 6	6 27	0 37	11 37	13 31
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	10 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 6	13 11	15 3	14 14	14 8	23 0	28 0	28 0	0 35	6 27	14 29
	Madurai	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	12 13	16 0	15 3	13 14	35 10	35 10	32 6	33 5	31 10	30 11
	Tinnevely	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 14	15 6	11 2	19 3	15 13	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	11 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	14 14	14 14	14 0	25 2	26 2	23 0	6 23	10 28	10 35
	Nilgiris	9 3	8 8	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	11 3	11 3	12 0	23 2	20 13	21 10	0 19	10 20	...
	Salem	11 0	10 11	11 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	32 13	30 14	30 14	2 27	13 23	...
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 13	...	...	...	8 11	9 11	9 11	10 3	10 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 6	7 3	10 8	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 6	15 0	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 9	18 0	18 4	21 12	8 13	8 11	8 12	14 7	14 1	13 13	20 0	20 0	0 25	7 17	10 17	5 18
	Ahmedabad	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	23 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	19 0	18 8	8 23	0 17	0 17	0 19
	Kaira	13 5	13 5	13 14	22 14	22 14	26 10	10 0	10 0	9 2	16 0	16 0	14 9	20 0	20 0	0 20	0 16	13 16	0 17
	Surat	12 8	12 8	13 1	7 11	7 11	12 4	8 3	8 3	6 18	8 12	8 12	8 5	15 9	15 9	18 14	14 14	14 17	13 18
	Broach	13 5	13 5	15 3	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14	12 9	12 9	12 4	16 9	16 9	16 20	0 15	4 15	4 15
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 3	8 2	11 4	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	10 18	10 15	0 15	0 18
	Colaba (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	14 4	14 4	14 5	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	13 4	14 6	14 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 9	12 0	12 0	10 9	27 6	26 13	13 30	14 23	8 21	7 29
	Poona	12 10	12 10	11 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 9	12 4	12 4	11 0	26 2	26 2	23 0	7 20	11 20	11 20
	Sholapur	13 5	13 9	15 6	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 15	11 12	11 13	30 10	30 10	12 37	15 26	14 27	2 29
	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)	23 0	22 12	17 12	15 0	15 0	11 0	6 12	6 12	7 14	8 14	9 0	10 14	42 0	42 0	0 27	12 37	0 39	0 35
	Satara	12 1	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 12	10 0	25 14	26 10	10 27	16 23	0 22	0 25
	Belgaum	19 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	28 7	30 0	0 28	0 27	8 26	13 26
	Dharwar (Hubli)	24 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	33 0	34 0	0 30	0 23	0 23	0 21
	Ratnagiri	9 4	10 9	8 9	...	...	...	8 9	7 13	10 11	15 9	14 2	15 9	18 3	18 3	3 20	13 14	11 14	11 17
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	10 11	17 0	16 0	14 0	0 20	0 16	0 16	0 24
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	0 32	0 16	0 16	0 24
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 3	6 3	8 0	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	3 9	5 9	5 8	0 8
	Asirgarh	14 8	13 10	15 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 2	12 0	34 7	34 7	13 4	0 22	0 22	0 30
	Baroda	10 5	10 9	10 9	14 6	14 2	14 14	9 10	8 6	7 7	12 0	11 11	10 14	20 9	17 10	...	16 7	7 16	7 16
	Dasa	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 11	8 11	8 6	17 8	19 4	22 1	1 19	0 18	8 21
	Nimach	16 0	16 0	18 8	17 8	17 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	10 11	10 10	9 0	23 0	23 0	0 26	0 18	0 18	0 23
	Nasirabad	16 8	16 8	17 12	25 0	23 10	26 14	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	23 13	29 0	0 17	0 16	6 18
	Rajkot	13 4	13 10	17 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	5 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	0 23	12 13	4 13	10 21
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 0	13 4	12 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	37 4	33 8	0 29	0 29	0 27	8
	Karachi	12 5	12 5	10 5	21 0	20 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	0 21	0 20	0 19	0 20
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	0 26	0 26	0 28	0 24
	Shikarpur	13 6	13 2	11 12	24 8	25 6	18 0	12 8	12 4	11 4	18 15	20 4	18 10	30 2	32 0	0 25	2 27	2 30	8 21
	Jhar and Parkar (Umarkot)	18 0	18 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 12	14 7	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	12 23
DECCAN.	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	13 4	13 4	13 8	40 0	40 0	30 4	24 0	25 2	28 4	26 4	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	13 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	13 4	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	22 8	21 0	21 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.	Howrah	13 0	13 4	15 8	...	23 0	...	14 8	15 8	16 0	17 8	17 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 15 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Bansegrunge 14 seers.
 b In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow :—Raipore 12 seers, Uda and Indas 16 seers, Majra, Bishenpore, and Kotahpore 13 seers.